INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly,

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 117---- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 17 1929 ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

STRIKERS MAINTAIN PEACEFUL ATTITUDE

No Clash with Police or Scenes of Disorderliness

MILL-OWNERS' "NO" TO RIGHT WINGERS

Textile Union Leaders Furious Over Employers' Unbending Attitude

—:o:—

Leaflets broadcast by the Girni Kamgar Union on Thursday morning exhorting the strikers to refrain from any kind of violence and observe Satyagraha in a most peaceful manner had a remarkable effect, —and not a single instance of rowyism on the part of the strikers was reported till noon. Crowds of workers marched like disciplined armies to several mills and squat on the floor peacefully, outside the gates. Occasionally they raised shouts "Give us our April wages", but there was absolutely no exhibition of excitement. To the scenes of confusion and disorder of the preceding day, Thursday's commendably peaceful behaviour of the strikers presented a happy contrast.

The police and military "bandobust" was maintained and military lorries patrolled the mill area every few minutes.

Partly owing to the intensive campaign of picketing launched by the "Red Flag" Union and partly to the nervousness caused on the preceding day, nearly 20 mills did not open gates on Thursday. Only 34 mills put on steam and most of them worked with a partial complement of workers.

STRIKER ARRESTED.

The police have placed a striker under arrest on Thursday morning. It is alleged he was seen inciting the strikers to violence outside the Meyer Sassoon Mill gates.

The Girni Kamgar Union in a leaflet freely distributed among the workers call upon them to carry on the struggle till they achieved success. They ask the strikers to go to the mills and demand wages but warn them against any violence which would only harm their cause. "Be absolutely peaceful and hold on and you are sure to succeed" the leaflet concludes.

TEXTILE UNION'S EFFORT.

The Bombay Textile Union, on the other hand, has issued a leaflet under the signatures of Messrs. Bakhale and Ginwalla saying that their Union had been doing its best to induce the Millioners' Association to give April Wages to strikers. With this view they waited in a deputation to the Mill-owners Association on Wednesday and urged upon that body to concede this just demand of the strikers. Owing to pressure of time the discussion was not concluded, and the Union would again see the Mill-owners, on Thursday. The leaflet concluded with an appeal to the strikers to keep peace.

STRIKERS DEMONSTRATION IN FORT

—:o:—

A mammoth demonstrations of the strikers protesting against the refusal of the millowners to pay April wages was organised by the "Red Flag" Union on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Municipal buildings on Thursday afternoon. Several speakers addressed the meeting protesting against the high-handed action of the Millowners and also condemning the Tulsi Pipe Road Firing incident. The meeting passed off peacefully amidst shouts of "Lalbavtaki Jai".

RIGHT WING LABOUR LEADERS FURIOUS

DETERMINED TO GET APRIL WAGES FOR MEN

Now that the negotiations between the Bombay Textile Union and the Mill-owners' Association on the question of payment of April wages to strikers have definitely broken down, speculation is rife as to what action the Union will take to justify its position as an organisation representing the workers.

Keen disappointment is felt among the right wing Labour leaders at the unbending attitude of the Mill-owners and from a talk a representative of the "Chronicle" had with some of them it appeared that the Bombay Textile Union was agreed on a potiey to fight out this issue with the Mill-owners. One of the Union leaders went so far as to say "we will take such action as will make the Millowners to pay April wages as soon as possible".

FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION.

Does that mean that the Bombay Textile Union will join hands with the "Red Flag" Union and declare a complete general strike, Or will it explore other avenues of amicable settlement It is said the Bombay Textile Union is seriously thinking its course of action and will declare its final intentions during the course of Friday.

"RED" FLAG UNION'S DENIALS

—:o:—

NO "LOYAL" WORKER DRAGGED TO NAGU SAYAJI WADI

The following Press Bulletin has been issued by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union:—

The report that the Girni Kamgar Union intended to take a procession to the Millowners' Association and that the plan was abandoned as the police did not give the necessary permission to do so is incorrect. The Union had no such intention and naturally the police were not approached for any such permission. The meeting was held at the Esplanade Maidan as the place was outside the limits of the order prohibiting assembly of more than five persons.

There is also no truth in the statement of the Millowners' Association in their Press communique that "a certain 'loyal' worker of the Elphinstone Mill was forcibly taken to Nagu Sayaji's Wadi" etc., and the allegation made against the Union Officials in the same. The Union intends to take immediate legal steps in the matter.

The Union officials are awaiting the publication of the names and instances of pickets of the Union going to work in the mills in the afternoon, as promised by one 'Vishnu Kashiram and three others' who have suddenly come to the rescue of the Millowners' Association. It goes without saying, however that the whole story is ridiculously false.

STUDENTS AS RIOTERS

—:o:—

A Philadelphia Incident

TRAFFIC HELD UP AND TRAM CONDUCTORS PULLED OFF

NEW YORK, May 16.

Five hundred Philadelphia Universities students created riots, interfered with traffic pulled off conductors of trams and poles and altered signals.—Free Press Beam Service.

MEXICO TO GO "DRY"

—:o:—

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

NEW YORK, May 16.

The Mexican President has outlined programme of "dry" legislation. The proposals adumbrated include the establishment of anti-alcoholic committees suspension of the manufacture and the sale of alcoholic liquors, closing of the saloons simultaneously encouraging centres of sports and culture.—Free Press Beam Service.

700 Students on Hunger-Strike

—:o:—

NEW YORK, May 16.

Seven hundred South Carolina students are gone on hunger-strike against inferior quality of food supplied in the University domitories.—Free Press Beam Service.

SCRAP MOND-TURNER CONFERENCE

—:o:—

AMALGAMATED ENGINEERS' DECISION

LONDON, May 16.

The Executive of the Amalgamated Engineers have by 46 to 6 votes resolved on ending the Mond-Turner Conference.—Free Press Beam Service.

PEEL TO GET PROMOTION

EARLDOM ON KING'S BIRTHDAY?

LONDON, May 16.

The "Daily Mail" states it is expected that Lord Peel who is leavin, India Office will receive Earldom in King's Birthday Honours List which will appear on June 3rd.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS "NO" TO WORKERS' DEPUTATION

—:o:—

NO PAYMENT OF APRIL WAGES

The efforts of the Bombay Textile Union to induce the Mill-owners' Association to make payment of April wages to strikers, have proved abortive.

A deputation of the Union waited upon the Mill-owners' Association on Thursday afternoon and it is understood urged the payment of wages.

The Association conveyed their inability to accept the suggestion of the Bombay Textile Union on the ground of difference of opinion on fundamentals and the effect that such a step would have on the strikers.

The Union was represented by Messrs. Bakhale, Ginwalla, Asavle, Mahomed Umar Rajab, S. K. Bole and Dr. Ambedkar.

First Indian Air Pilot

—:o:—

KARACHI TO PRESENT CIVIC ADDRESS

KARACHI, May 16.

The Finance Committee of the Karachi Municipality has resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. P. M. Kabali, the Indian airman, who was sent up for training by the Eastern Airways Ltd, Bombay and who is leaving England at the end of May on a solo flight to India. The address will be presented on his arrival at Karachi.—A. P.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN U. S.

—:o:—

300 MEN ARRESTED FOR RIOTING

NEW YORK, May 16.

The textile strike situation in South Carolina and Tenessee is steadily worsening. Three hundred men have been arrested on a charge of rioting. The men objet to longer hours and being asked to ten larger number of machines.—Free Press Bean Service.

M. C. C. FOR INDIA

—:o:—

1930 TOUR

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Grant Goven of the Indian Cricket Board of Control, interviewed by "Reuter" to-day said that he conferred with the M.C.C. yesterday and matters were progressing, but he was still unable to make a definite statement.

He expected that the M.C.C. would sail for India in the autumn of 1930 and an Indian team would follow them back to England in 1931. Lord Harris is interesting himself in the tour.—Reuter.

ON 3000 MILES NON-STOP FLIGHT AGAIN

—:o:—

GERMAN AIRSHIPS SECOND VOYAGE TO AMERICA

LONDON, May 16.

Friedrichshafen.—Airship Graf Zeppelin started on its second flight to America at 5/57 this morning—Reuter.

RAJPAL MURDER

—:o:—

Session Judge Reserves Judgment

ASSESSORS' DIVIDED VERDICT

LAHORE, May 16.

Judgment is reserved till 22nd instant in the Session trial of the Rajpal murder case, against Ilam Din, under section 302.

Two Muslim assessors returned verdict of not guilty, while a Sikh assessor and a Hindu assessor returned verdicts of guilty. The Judge gives his verdict on May 22.

Earlier in the day, when hearing was resumed, two prosecution witnesses, Mr. Jawaharlal, Inspector of Police, who carried on the investigation, and Mr. Jalaluddin, Sub-Inspector, were examined.

NO DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

So defence evidence was submitted. After the prosecution was over, the accused made a statement supplementing the one he had made in the lower Court, which was read out to him.

The accused stated that after his arrest, he was beaten on the spot as well as when in police custody. On the day of the identification parade, he was made to put on a turban and shoes. Inspector Jawaharlal took off his shoes when the Magistrate came.

OFFERED A CIGARETTE.

He was identified by a knife-seller, who, the accused stated had seen him with the Inspector already in lock-up, and had even offered him a cigarette, He alone was putting on a turban at the parade and no shoe.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

When he was examined by the doctor, the Inspector asked him not to show the doctor his injuries on the elbow and knee, on pain of severe beating. He said that when he was caught, as a result of the beating he received, he fell on the measuring wooden scale of a shop, nails stuck in his elbow and knee, and he bled. The salawar exhibited in the Court, was not the same as he was wearing at the time of arrest.

Arguments having then concluded, the Judge delivered the charge to the assessors who gave their verdicts as stated, without retiring.—Free Press.

PROSECUTION READY FOR MEERUT TRIAL

—:o:—

Mr. Langford James Taken Suddenly Ill.

BAIL APPLICATIONS POSTPONED

MEERUT, May 16.

Mr. Langford James, Special Public Prosecutor, in the Meerut conspiracy case has been ill and he is proceeding to some hill station under medical advice and will be back in time to open the prosecution case in the first week of June.

It is understood that Mr. James is ready to open the case now but the prosecution office has not yet arranged the documents, which will be produced as evidence, as the stuff seized in Bengal arrived here only last week.

Owing to the absence of Mr. James it has been mutually agreed that the bail application, which the Defence Committee intended to file on behalf of some accused persons, be postponed for some time.—A. P.

Mr. Nariman Leaves for Meerut

—:o:—

INTENDS TO APPLY FOR BAIL AT NEXT REMAND

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., a member of the panel of Defence Counsel left Bombay for Meerut 'en route' to Debra Dun on Thursday by the Punjab Express from Colaba Station. The last remand of the Meerut accused expires on the 18th instant and Mr. Nariman has been requested to move bail applications for all the accused. But in spite of repeated inquiries Mr. Nariman was unable to get the information whether the remand proceedings will take place at Meerut or at Dehra Dun. He will therefore proceed first to Meerut and if need be to Dehra Dun Mr. Nariman also intends seeing all the accused persons and get to know their views and opinion as to the line of defence they would like to take. Failing to obtain bail from the Magistrate Mr. Nariman intends moving Allahabad High Court in the matter.

AKOLA CITIZENS TO THE RESCUE

—:o:—

FUNDS TO AID MEERUT PRISONERS

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 16.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Akola, under the presidency of Mr. Athale resolved to raise funds for the "Meerut" case defence. Mr. Lalji Pendse who is having a tour in these parts, addressing the meeting repudiated any act of conspiracy in the labour movement, much less against the King or any exalted individual. He maintained that the case was a veiled attacked on the rising tide of the workers and peasants which was destined to liberate the toiling masses from the yoke of exploiters. He said that the labour movement had a particular political outlook and was bound to have the longest side towards political revolution through individual action. Mr. Chitale in thanking the speaker and the president hoped the citizens of Akola would contribute fair amount after which the meeting terminated with the cries of victory to "Red Flag."

ROME, May 16.

It is understood General Nobile is appealing against tthe decision of the commission though he is pessimistic about the success of the appeal.—Free Press Beam Service.

SHOWER OF PENNIES FROM POOR MEN'S POCKETS

London Workers' Mammoth Demonstration at Trafalgar Square

RELEASE INDIAN LABOUR LEADERS

"Sak" Exposes the Fraud of India's Parliament

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 16.

The following message was booked at London on April 21, 1929, at 19.35 hours, and reached the Bombay office of the Free Press to-day at 10 in the morning. What happened to the original is a mystery.

—:o:—

Telegraph Office Mystery

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

Five thousand workers of London made a demonstration to-day at Trafalgar Square protesting against the persecution of Indian workers, and condemned the Public Safety Act as also preparations afoot to make India the jumping-off ground towards Russia. The demonstrators also demanded the release of Indian leaders now incarcerated, and further authorised a deputation to wait on the incoming Prime Minister. An appeal for funds evoked a shower of over 1,200 pennies.

Mr. Tom Mann, moving the principal resolution, condemned the Imperialist exploitation of India. It was a lie that Indians were unable to given themselves. Mr. Mann affirmed the solidarity of workers all the world over in the cause of the Indian workers.

"SAK'S" CHALLENGE.

Mr. Saklatvala, who followed, repudiated the manifesto of the Trade Union and said that Labour attacked him because he exposed their treachery and challenged them to disprove what he said. He further said that Messrs. Spratt and Bradley were the only two honest Britishers endeavouring to organise the Indian workers. The issue by the Viceroy of an Ordinance enacting the Public Safety Bill, exposed the farce of an Indian Parliament.

He characterised the Viceroy as more autocratic than the Czar and more lawless than the Sultan of Turkey. He concluded by saying that as long as Imperialism ruled in India so long will unemployment rule over England.

Mr. Tarini Sinha described the sufferings of Indian workers and appealed for help for them.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Bridgman warned the British public against the growing anti-British feeling in India. He contrasted the disallowance of Mr. Saklatvala's entering India with the invitation extended to Colonel Gourard, organiser of France's Colonial army, to visit the North-Western Frontiers of India. Mr. Bridgman also hinted at war preparations going on in India and warned them that until India becomes free the danger of war existed.

Palme Dutt charged the British Government with conspiracy to strangle Labour in India.—Free Press.

"SAK" ON B. P. C. C. DECISION

—:o:—

£ 500 ALREADY RECEIVED FROM INDIA

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Saklatvala in connection with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's refusal to contribute to his election fund states that his Committee has already received £500 sterling from the fund started on his behalf in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. This is not only for election but also for his work generally.—Reuter.

A QUERY

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—May I request the help of your columns in seeking information as to whether there is a Birth Control Society in Bombay. I have a recollection that a few years back there was such a society with its office somewhere in Girgaum, I should be obliged to you or any of your readers for the information.—Yours etc.,

'HARD LINES'.

MADRAS, May 16.

The dead bodies of a Hindu woman, Kaniammal, the wife of a Moor Market hawker, and her two children, aged three and four years respectively, were found floating in a temple tank at Vepery this morning. It is believed that the woman committed suicide by throwing herself into the tank with her children.—A. P.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 13 POINTS DOWN ON UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—RISE OF 33 POINTS ON BULLISH WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—RENEWAL OF SELLING CAUSE A RELAPSE 23 POINTS—FUTURES 2 TO 13 POINTS DOWN.

New York, May 15.

The New York cotton futures showed nervous feeling and prices fluctuated within a range of 33 points. The opening was marked with a decline of 11 points on unfavourable Liverpool cables. There was absence of selling pressure and the weekly weather report was eagerly awaited particularly owing unfavourable weather experienced during the previous week. The weekly official weather report released to-day by the Government Bureau, stated that in the Southern portion of the Cotton-Belt temperatures generally had been rather unfavourable, but too cool in the North. Heavy rains had been unfavourable in many places west of the Mississippi river especially in the Northern district. In Texas general progress had been fair but conditions in Oklahoma had been unfavourable. The weather in Arkansas had been too wet, but had improved in Louisiana. This report was considered rather unfavourable and was followed by heavy covering and good spot demand which resulted in a sharp rise of 33 points from the opening level. The highest level for July option 18.76 was quoted at 11.52 a.m. but in the afternoon prices reacted 23 points on renewal of long liquidation induced by favourable weather. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 13 points. Middling spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures after wide fluctuation of prices closed steady at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 15th instant:—

July Highest 18.76 (11-52 a.m.), lowest 18.43 (at the opening).

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable Western Belt East of Missi-sippi about as expected but dry weather needed sentiment bearish but market seems to be oversold spots are scarce and held very firm."

Munds & Winslow:—"Market irregular. Would buy on weak spot only."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being favourable Spot markets and favourable weather."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 15.

May	19.33—.03
July	18.54—.02
October	18.46—.09
December	18.55—.13
January	18.59—.11
Middling Spot	19.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 15.

July	18.58 + .04
October	18.40 + .02
Middling Spot	18.65

NEW YORK.

New York, May 15.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	19.29
July	18.49
October	18.43

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	19.46
July	18.66
October	18.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 15.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	133
National Bank	50-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/2
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	67-7/8
Consols	54-3/4
War Loan, 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	92-5/8

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN 11 POINTS DOWN—FURTHER DECLINE ON CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION—WEATHER FAVOURABLE—PRICES IMPROVE ON TRADE SUPPORT—FUTURES 8 TO 15 POINTS DOWN—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 15.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 points and a further decline of 5 points was recorded on considerable long liquidation influenced by favourable weather. During the afternoon prices recovered on good trade fixing call sales and cessation of liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 15 points. January 1931 delivery closed at 9.62 at a decline of 15 points. Spot cotton sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures market closed at a decline of 12 points with July 9.65 and October 9.62. Egyptian cotton futures closed at a decline of 33 to 30 points and Sakellaridis spot closed 25 points down at 17.85d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL HOLIDAYS.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed on the following days:—

Saturday, 18th May.
Monday, 20th May.
Friday, 24th May.
Saturday, 25th May.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

(1) Liverpool market declined on considerable long liquidation and on more favourable weather; later steadied on good trade fixing call sales.

(2) Weekly Government weather Rather unfavourable. Strike settled three mills in South Carolina.

REVISED ACREAGE.

The revised acreage and yield for 1928 crop will be issued at 5 p.m. (Liverpool Summer Time) on Friday.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Liverpool 6-30 p.m.—"Weekly weather report: Rain unfavourable except for Texas which is beneficial generally. Condition fair."

Liverpool 8-10 p.m.—"Weather market. Crop doing well, but around 9-1/2d. for new crop think a fair risk to start buying."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Weekly weather fairly favourable. Market stagnant."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable: From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"America cables basis suffening."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

	Opening	Closing
May	9.89	9.91—.08
June	.....	9.83—.09
July	9.85	9.86—.10
August	.....	9.85—.11
September	.....	9.81—.12
October	9.81	9.79—.13
November	.....	9.77—.14
December	.....	9.77—.14
January	9.80	9.77—.14
February	.....	9.78—.14
March	9.84	9.80—.15
April	.....	9.81—.15
May	.....	9.83—.15
Middling Spot		Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.30—.20
Scinde, Fine	6.55—.20
Scinde, Superfine	6.80—.20
Bengal, Good	6.05—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.30—.20
Bengal, Fine	6.55—.20
Oomra, Good	6.90—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20—.20
Oomra, Fine	7.50—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.25—.20
Broach, Fine	8.50—.20
Broach, Superfine	8.75—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

May	16.88—.33
July	16.88—.33
October	17.03—.30
November	16.99—.34
January	17.27—.34
March	17.36—.35
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.85—.25

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 15.

Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11

BOMBAY

Bombay, May 16.

The local market ruled very steady throughout the day. Prices of Broach J.A. opened at Rs. 335|- and fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and buying by a local operator kept prices steady which closed at 8-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	....	327	8 0
Broach J.-A.	.....	335	0 0
New Broach A.-M.	..	347	8 0
Oomra May	.....	287	8 0
Oomra July	.....	294	8 0
New Oomra D.-J.	.....	312	8 0
Bengal May	.....	235	0 0
Bengal July	.....	245	8 0
New Bengal D.-J.	....	261	8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

May	225.90 plus .70
Aug.	218.80 plus .90
Nov.	215.00 plus .10

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, May 16.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 549|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 16.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 51|6; closing Rs. 51|10.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 52|9; lowest Rs. 53|8; closing Rs. 53|12.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4|5|6; closing Rs. 4|5|9.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50|6 highest Rs. 51|8; closing Rs. 51|1.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 16.

The Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. E. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Rs. 7|12 per cwt. F B H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|4 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD.

Ready	.....	21	6 3
Vaisakh	.....	21	6 6
Jeth	.....	21	7 3
N. Manor	.....	21	8 6
N. City	.....	21	9 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales	1928-29
Receipts to date 15-5-29	9012000
„ Yesterday do.	4000
Exports to date do.	7417000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1259000
„ Interior Towns do.	513000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	1971000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3524000
Quantity in Sight do.	14889000
	1927-28
Receipts to date 15-5-29	8090000
„ Yesterday do.	14000
Exports to date do.	6757000
Stock at Ports 10-5-29	1422000
„ Interior Towns do.	649000
„ Liverpool 10-5-29	796000
Visible Supply 10-5-29	3929000
Quantity in Sight do.	13461000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat to Continent paid 39/9.

Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers May/June 39/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 42/6.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 15.

May close at 7s. 11 1|2d. up 2-1|2d.
July close at 8s. 2 1|2d. up 2d.
Oct. close at 3s. 6 3|8d up 2-1|4d.

Wheat Chicago:—
May per bushed dol. 1.05 — 1|2.
July per bushel dol. 1.09 — 5|8.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.12-7|8 — 5|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 15.

T.T. Berlin ono London	20.43-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	34.08
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Bombay on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.16
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

STOCKS AND SHARES

Panicky Condition In Mill Shares

FAZAL AND PEARLS RECORD SENSATIONAL DECLINES

Bombay, May 16.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet at about unchanged rates but owing to no improvement in the labour outlook, prices worked downward. There were various unfounded rumours regarding Currimbhoy group which caused extensive selling and liquidation particularly in Fazal and Pearl shares which recorded a sensational decline in values. The situation took a panicky sight and had there not been profit-taking by shorts, prices would have been pressed to a further low level. The confidence is impaired and it will be impossible to attain any sustained advance. As regards Fazal it may be recalled that to-day's price was well below the lowest marked in the year 1919 when it was sold at Rs. 660|-. It will be interesting to note the price changes of this important favourite scrip during the past 10 years:—

Year	Highest	Lowest.
1919	1425	660
1920	2030	1350
1921	3690	1450
1922	1576	1050
1923	1125	762|8
1924	990	727|8
1925	1087	722
1926	927	807
1927	976	850
1928	908	738

The local mill industry has suffered considerably during the past few years and now its future prospects are not encouraging at the moment. It is no use to go into the causes of the various reasons which has brought the present state, but one thing seems certain that in years to come there will be no support to industrial concerns from the public. Everybody is aware of the present situation but the important factor is to find out what led to a sharp decline of about Rs. 50|- in Fazal Shares during the last two days? Has this mill made such enormous loss during the last two days to justify the decline? Was the market manipulted by speculative operators or is there any hidden hand of a bear clique? If price changes of such a nature will repeat, it is evident that no investor will go near the stock exchange and no bank will advance money on such sesurities.

As will be seen from he announcement elsewhere, the British Busmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. have declared ad-interim dividend of 2-1|2d. per share. After five years this company has resumed the practice of declaring ad-interim dividends. This move augurs better dividends for the final period.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"Panicky feelings prevailed in the mill section to-day, when, after a pretty steady opening, the market again slumped following the lead given by Fazuls and Pearls which once changed hands at low as 647|8 and 397|8. The Currimbhoy group was particularly weak which was naturally reflected on the other mill shares Dyeings touched 772|8 and Century's 340. At these levels, short covering came in, which helped to steady the market a bit and at the close prices were a shade higher than the day's lowest prices. Dyeings and Centurys towards the close displayed a better tone than the shares of the Currimbhoy group. Various causes, but all heresay, are attributed to this heavy fall—but we are inclined to attribute it to the Bears who have the upper hand at present. We think the decline has gone far enough, fully justifying the present unsettled conditions, and we would suggest covering sales and keeping clear of the market. Fortune favours the bold and those who are bold enough may make small purchases in Dyeings or Centurys.

Judging from to-day's working of the shares in the industrial section, it seems that there is no further room, just yet, for any serious fall in some of them, such as, Tata Steels, Burmahs, and Indian and Bundi Cements and we are of opinion that it will pay to make conservative purchases on good breaks in any of the abovementioned shares. We would certainly not be sellers at to-day's rates."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 16.

Bombay Dyeing 783; 81; 73; 71; 77.
Century 347; 40; 38; 43; 45.
Colaba 118.
Crescent 110; 5.
Fazul 672; 63; 52; 53; 55; 52.
Indore 384; 82; 77.
Madhowji 26.
Nagpur 470; 68; 70.
New Great 206; 2; 1.
Pearl 415; 12; 10; 3; 400; 398.
Simplex 53; 51.
Swadeshi 413; 11; 10.
Burma 807; 5; 2; 800; 3.
Hydro 1127; 18; 115; 10; 17; 15.
Tram 137; 36-14.
Deff. 206; 5-10; 2; 1; 4; 3.
Ord. 59; 4; 58-14; 58-2; 8; 4; 58-8.
Bandi 19; 18-12.
Indian 307; 8; 6; 2; 3.
Katni Ord. 218; 16.
Alcock 295; 92; 80; 82; 87.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 16.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331-4.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 777-8.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 795.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 345.
Central India 100f xd. 470.
Ceylon 100 nil 22|8
Colaba Land Mill 118-12.
Crescent 100 105.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 130.
David 250 nil 22½/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-9.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 147-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 652-8.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1650.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 206-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 377-8.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 5.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 66-4.
Kohinoor 10|5|100 178-2.
Laxmi Cotton 250 10 xd. 1392-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharramsi 100 nil 25.
Madras United 250 7|8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1980.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 72-8.
New Great Easter 200 10y 201-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 398-12.
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 341-4.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 8/9 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350.
Simplex 250 nil 51-4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 410.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 99.
Baroda 5500 0|8 78.
Central 250 20-12.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 352-8.
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f xd. 18-12.
Central India Mining 7-8.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 95.
Indian Cement 2|10 308-12.
New India Assurance 51y 20-8.
Katni Cement 100 nil 216-4.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-10.
Shahbad Cement 100 7y 142-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd. 19.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara-Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 155
Tapty Valley xd 647-8.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, May 16.

London Ready	....	25	5 0
London Forward	....	25	4 0
America	.....	54	10 0
China Opening	....	2	5 9
China Closing	....	2	5 9
Ready	....	57	4 0

Vaisakh opening 57|6'7; highest 57|7; lowest 57|4; closing 57|4'5.

Jeth opening 57|5'6; highest 57|6 lowest 57|3; closing 57|3'4.

Tejimandi:—

Vaisakh	.....	0	5 0
Jeth	.....	0	11 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 16.

	Bales.
Cotton	11,406 Bls.
Wheat	7,075 cwts.
Linseed	16,397 „
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	379 „
Gingellyseeds	1,486 „
Poppyseeds	55 „
Groundnuts	10,843 „
Castorseeds	16,767 „
Rice	147,123 „
Myrabollams	1,753 „
Cottonseeds	13,679 „
Gram	1,103 „
Joowar	3,607 „
Barley	272 „
Bajree	348 „
Coal	1,020 tons.

LINSEED.

London, May 15.

Lineed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June 17. 12:6.

Lineed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £17:12:6.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers May/June £15:17:6.

Linseed, Bombay ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18 12:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/8-1/4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery paid and further buyers Sept./Dec. 28/10-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 15.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	25-5/16
Forward	25-1/4

Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127 xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5|7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 575.
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 136-14.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1115.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 425.
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4i 143|12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 77.-
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/10-2
New Indian Assurance 6y 22-8.
Oriental Government Securities Ltd 100 100d xd. 1925.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 25, 12 12 by 212 208-12.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 21/4
Burma T Corporation 125 803-12.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8 15/
Kemp 200 15 197/3
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 9-12.
Tata Construction 30 4y 51.
Taa Iron Defd. 203-12.
Tata Iron Ord. 58-8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Asur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 90
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8
B C Rate D D 1/5 29/32
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1, 5 7/8 May.
London Manks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.
London Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 May.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277
Banks Selling T T 276 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 121 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 166 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 5/8 16th
Japan/London 1/10 1/32 15th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18.1/2 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4/4/10 7/8 14th inst. £4/4/11 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 3/16 14th inst. 25 5/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 3/16 14th inst. 25 1/4 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 14th inst. 54 5/8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1'8 per cent. 14th inst. 5 1/8 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3/16 per cent. 14th inst. 5 3/16 per cent. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 16.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/14
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94|10|0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/12/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/0/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/11/6
Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 16.

3 Months Discounts 5 1'8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p. c.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 1/2 per cent
Three Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate.—6 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £8 10:0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17 17:6.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment value May/June £18 15:0.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 16.

Linseed May	.....	10	13 9
Linseed Sept.	.....	11	2 0
Wheat May	.....	7	7 3
Wheat Sept	.....	7	7 0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
18 May	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreax ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanax ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Nalderax ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwax ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreax ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	transship	19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedoniax ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindix ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. he fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
20th May	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aYuki Maru ..	3162	17 May	29 May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	17 ,,	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Ganada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay]
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
17th May	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Books of interest to all

INDIA IN THE CRUCIBLE. By C. S. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A., Author of "Father India." It is a striking survey of modern India. After analyzing the policy and result of the Minto-Morley and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the author anticipates the possibilities arising from the findings of the Simon Commission. Price Rs. 5-10.

ALBERUNI'S INDIA. By Dr. Edward C. Sachau (Two Vols. in one). Price Rs. 7-2-.

HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE. By Albrecht Weber. Price Rs. 7-14.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA. By Gyan Chand. Price Rs. 7-14.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Clarias Bader. Rs. 7-14.

SPIRIT OF ORIENTAL POETRY. By Puran Singh. Rs. 7-14.

YOGA AS PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION. By Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta. Rs. 7-14.

RACIAL SYNTHESIS IN HINDU CULTURE. By S. [redacted] Visvanatha. Rs. 7-14.

SARVADARSANA SAMGRAHA. Translated by E. B. Cowell and A. E. Gough. Rs. 7-14.

TAGORE'S LETTERS TO A FRIEND. Edited with introduction by C. F. Andrews. Rs. 5-10.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT. By Raymond G. Gettell. Price Rs. 13-8.

RASPUTIN. (The holy devil of Russia). By Rene Fulop-Miller. Translated from the original German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

THE FUNCTIONS OF AN ENGLISH SECOND CHAMBER. By G. B. Roberts, LL.B. Price Rs. 5-10.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THO' LIVING. By Walter Wynn. Rs. 2-10.

HYPNOTISM. Its History, Practice and Theory by H. Milne Bramwell, M. B., C. M. Rs. 9-6.

THE BOY IN BUSINESS. By J. F. Lloyd. Re. 1-8.

THE MOTOR CAR AND ITS STORY. By Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E. Illustrated. Rs. 2-10.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-annas (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U. S. A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tiratn and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER.
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A qualified Hindu ACCOUNTANT, knowing English and Gujarati. Daily attendance from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Salary Rs 60 p.m. Apply with testimonials to HON. SECRETARIES, Hindu Merchants' Club, Chowpaty, Bombay.
A R1611

WANTED—A MAN, conversant with the management of Gowshala on modern lines, with an up-to-date knowledge of cattle breeding and pasture ground. Apply with terms to. THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LD., Barsi Town.
A 32237

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1602

WANTED—A passed and experienced **Wireless Operator** to work as a **Senior Instructor** on a Monthly Salary of Rs. 75 to 100/- with future prospect. Graduates will have preference.
Apply sharp with testimonials to the
PRINCIPAL, Bengal Wireless & Telegraph College
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WIN RS. 7,500 IN CASH PRIZES, Madras Easy Crossword Special Competitions No. 4, Post Box 452, Vepery, Madras. Sealed key solution deposited with the Editor, SWARAJYA, Madras. Apply for leaflets. Entries close on 15-6-29.
T R1604

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

LOAN.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!—"KEY TO WEALTH" Revised Edition and Particulars new schemes. Write:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32226

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED—A SUITABLE MATCH for a Madrasi widow, aged 20 years, healthy, beautiful and educated upto middle class. She can read and write in Hindi and Telegu.
M. R1607

PROFESSIONS

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SWITCH ANCHORS AND BOLTS AND NUTS FOR SWITCH ANCHORS FOR 80, 82 AND 100 LBS., SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Switch Anchors and Bolts and Nuts for Switch Anchors for 80, 82 and 100 lbs., section rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent. G.I.P. Railway.
7th May, 1929 32204

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

COLONIAL SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE DIRECTORS have resolved to pay an Interim Dividend in respect of the profits for the six months, ended 31st January, 1929, at the rate of 2-1|2d. per share, free of income-tax, equivalent in Indian Currency to 2as. 3ps. per share.

This Dividend will be payable on the 29th June, 1929, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 25th May, 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 31st May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
Bombay, 16th May, 1929.
32238

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a CIRCLE OFFICER in the Co-opertive Department. Only those who have passed the M.A. Examination in Economics in the First or Second Division need apply. The pay of the post is Rs. 250—25—600; but the selected candidate will be appointed as a temporary Circle Officer with effect from the 1st August, 1929, on Rs. 200 and kept under training for one year. After the training is over, he will be appointed a Circle Officer on probation for one year on Rs. 250 and will be placed on a regular scale of pay, Rs. 250—25—600, with effect from the date of his confirmation.

2. Applicants should state age, caste and place of residence and enclose copies of testimonials with their applications, which should be addressed to the official designation of the undersigned. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st of May, 1929. Rejected applications will not be replied to.

R. N. BANERJEE,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Central Provinces and Berar.
Dated Nagpur, The 20th April, 1929.
32233

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL KHAN MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise whatsoever, is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 14, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 4th Lane, in the Registration sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83-2|9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3780, New Nos. 10476 and 10477, Old Survey No. 3355, New Survey Nos. 6079 and 6080, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1344-1345 and Street Nos. 85-87-89, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 112 of Byculla Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Water tank, on or towards the West by the property of Aleman Abdulla, on or towards the North by the Butcher's lane and on or towards the South by the 4th Kamatipura Lane.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1929.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
32239

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HASSAM KALYAN, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Mount Road at Mazagaon, in the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 99, New No. 16333, Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 3710 part, and Cadastral Survey Nos. 621 part and 622 of Mazagaon Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4985 (1-2) and 4986 and Street Nos. 93-101-A and 103-105, Victoria Road and Mount Road respectively, and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Nemchand Jadhavji, on or towards the South by Victoria Road, and on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to the Vendor purchased by him from the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the West by Mount Road.

H. P. NAIK,
For Messrs. E. B. Ghasvala & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32234

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10-30 a.m., at Flat No. 5, Second Floor, Marina Mansion, Chawpathy, of made-to-order and latest designed Jacobean Furniture including tables, chairs, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield suites, cabinets, jardineer, dressing chest of drawers, book-stands, dumb-waiter, etc.

Property of a European gentleman proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues are printed and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place

By renting a
SMALL SAFE
At
THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MOULIN ROUGE
11—Glittering Parts—11
To-morrow, Saturday 18th May.
You'll be thrilled by
JOHN GILBERT
in
FLESH AND THE DEVIL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

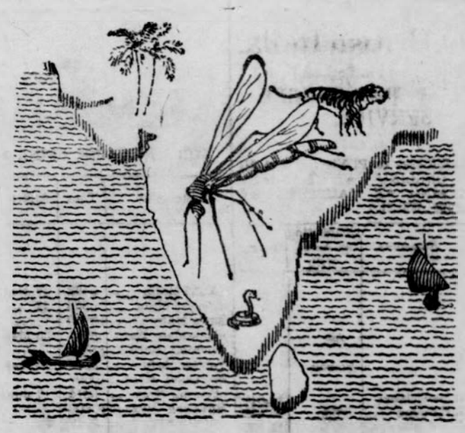
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE
DEVIL'S PARTNER
Featuring
PHIL McCULLOUGH
Romance Mystery and Daredevil Adventure.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICTOR HUGO'S
Immortal Classic
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS
featuring:
CONRAD VEIDT,
MARY PHILBIN
A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
WALLACE BEERY,
RAYMOND HATTON
and the Fascinating
MARY BRIAN
in their latest Mirth Provoker:—
BEHIND THE FRONT
A Highly Hilarious Comedy with a Succession of Gorgeous "Gags" that defies Comparison. The Funniest and Most Uproarious Stuff of the War! A delicious blast of low down fooling

THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road
NEXT SATURDAY
Romance and thrills in the heart of India
SHIRAZ
with
SEETA DEVI
A Special ID Programme.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuvadhi Vantabhaskaram"
Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole(GodaveriDt.)Indi



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-30-29

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists*
46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

5 ADVANTAGES OF

RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

E. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16A Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay

Awarded

Gold Medals

in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

UNIVERSAL'S

EFFICIENT SERVICE

IN

ENLARGEMENTS.

Refined service has been the constant endeavour over the last 15 years, and now made it possible to supply you satisfactory work you can have from your photo to the best.

The corner stone of UNIVERSAL'S SUCCESS is the satisfaction of its clientele secured and maintained throughout its standing of over more than 15 years.

Our free advice on your photo, without obligation of giving us your order. See us at our office with your photo, and know the service we offer you.

Established 1912.
The 1st started for service for enlargements.

The Universal Photo Enlarging Co.

519, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sallabhanga, (Faridpur.)

Ic Mic Cooker

Over **3** lacs already in use. Patented by Dr. I. M. MULLICK, M.A., M.D., B.L.

BEST, CHEAPEST, SCIENTIFIC and the most hygienic cooker in the market. Price from Rs. 7-8-0.

Write for Catalogue:

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Macedonia" with English mails of May 2 due at 6 a.m.

SAURDAY, May 18.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

ID PRAYERS AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

Bakri-Id or the Idud-Duha prayers will be offered on Monday, the 20th instant, at the Esplanade Maidan, commencing at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Tbo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Friday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

A free Cinema Show (on Prostitution) at the Saraswati Cinema, De Lisle Road, Lower Parel, on the 19th (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.). Children under 18 years will not be allowed entrance.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association Kalyan there will be a public meeting in the Association hall, at 8 hours in the morning on Sunday the 19th instant, when Mr. Pratapgiri Ramamurthi, B.A. (Hon.) will deliver a lecture on the 'Ideals of Education' with Mr. M. R. Krishanaswami, B.A., in the chair.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 Noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—Nissar Ahmed Khan, Vocal Music.

7-30 p.m.—Krishnarao Mulay, Sitar Solo.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin, Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate, and Bombay Current Rate.

9-25 p.m.—"Our London Letter" by Evelyn Russell. Musical Interlude.

9-35 p.m.—Richard Tauber (Tenor) (a) I kiss your hand, Madame "Ralph Erwin," (b) I'd like to kiss the Ladies "Lehar". (As recorded by the Parlophone Odeon series).

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-45 p.m.—Dance Music. The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director: Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed by kind permission from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

MR. HEMCHAND MEHTA

—:o:—

Mr. Hemchand Mehta of the Bhavnagar State service, whose services had been lent to the Cutch State, has just reverted to his old post in Bhavnagar as Railway Engineer in addition to that of the Chief Port Officer. During the period his services were lent to the Cutch, he won the great popularity and confidence of both the ruler and the people by his work, especially in connection with the construction of the Kundla railway. When he left Cutch he was given an address by the people of the State. Unfortunately some differences arose between H. H. the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Mehta and the latter, therefore, could not continue the good work he had begun.

RAID ON SWEET-MEAT SHOP

—:o:—

CHARGE OF GAMBLING FAILS

At the Esplanade Police Court before D. N. D. Khandalawalla one Kundanwal Marwadi was placed charged with having used and altered his place as a gambling den.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, appeared for the defence and Mr. Spencer for the Crown.

The facts of the case are as follows. Kundanwal who is a vendor of a Sweetvala shop at the Mumbadevi Tank, went away to his nativeplace in Northern India, gave his shop in the possession of Kanialal with a proviso, that he should manage it till the return of the accused, Kundanwal. Kanilal, it was alleged carried on a regular "Ank and Farak" business. The police raided the shop and arrested Kanialal and also the accused Kundanwal.

Kanialal's case was heard first After seeing the premises it was found that the case did not fall within the preview of the Section under which accused was charged. Accordingly the accused Kanialal was acquitted.

On Thursday the case of the second accused, Kandanwal, was taken up and counsel intimated the Court that in view of the acquittal in the previous case this case would not stand.

Mr. Spencer supported the application and made a similar observation. His Worship aggreeing with the proposal of both the defence and the prosecution counsel acquitted the accused.

HIDE MERCHANT CHARGED WITH CHEATING

—:o:—

Abdul Karim Abdul Rasul, a Commission agent in hides and skins, brought a case of cheating in respect of Rs. 2-465-14-6 against Ali Mahomedbhai Shariff the owner of a tannery in Dharavi, in the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla.

The complainant has been selling hides and skins of his various upcountry constituents to the accused, from whom a sum of Rs. 2,532-7-6 was due to the complainant on 29th December 1928. On the said date the accused requested the complainant's Munim Faizulla Khan Elahibux to deliver to him hides of the value of Rs. 2,465, stating that he urgently required the same as his stock in the tannery had run short and the goods were necessary to keep the tannery running. The Munim at first refused to do so. But the accused assured the Munim that he would pay up the former debt as well as the price of the goods to be supplied, on the delivery of the said goods

On the representations referred to above it was contended, the Munim delivered the goods to the accused's broker K. S. Sait, on the same day. The Munim went to the Pedhi of the accused as per arrangement. The accused was alleged to have asked him to wait there and walked away under the pretext of getting the required sum. The Munim waited till late in the evening but the accused did not return with the money as promised. On 30th December 1929 the Munim went to the said 'Pedhi' again but the accused was not to be found. The complainant alleges that on enquiries, he learnt that the accused had similarly defrauded other merchants. He, therefore, instituted criminal proceedings.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused's contention is that the facts mentioned in the complaint before the Magistrate are incorrect and misleading and that the transaction in respect of which the accused is charged with cheating is a civil matter. The complainant, however, knowing that he could not recover his dues from the accused, as he has taken the benefit of the Insolvency Act, the complainant has brought this case against the accused.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Saher appears for the complainant and Messrs. Ratnagar and Bahman Daruwalla are defending the accused.

LONOON RUBBER.

London, May 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.—Sellers d.11-9/16.

BAN ON WEAPONS

—:o:—

FINE FOR DISOBEDIENCE

In the Mazgaon Police Court before Mr. Vaz, Magistrate (1) Banesh Mansingh, (2) Chala Bulliar, and (3) Razalishah Astamkhan were put up charged with contravening the notifiuation promulgated by the Commissioner of Police, prohibiting the carrying of sticks or knives in a public place, in that each of the first two accused carried with him a stick and the third one a knife. The first two accused pleaded guilty. The third accused who was defended by Mr. Haji Barrister, pleaded not guilty and said that he had come down to Bombay from Thana and was consequently not aware of the proclamation. Each of the accused was fined Rs. 5.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING

—:o:—

19 PERSONS HAULED UP

In the Mazgaon Police Court before Mr G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, (1) Abdul Sakoor Agdul Gacoor (2) Hussenkhan Joorawarkhan (3) Abdul Samod Mahomed Khan (4) Abdul Imam (5) Hasnoor Mahibulla (6) Akbarali Budhoo (7) Fazal Hussein (8) Abdul Hussein (9) Imdad Hussein (10) Akbar Asgar Issack (11) Nizulla Kari-Mulla (12) Kambarali Mubarakali (13) Majid Hashmatalli (14) Samandarkhan Syed Umershah (15) Valli Mahomed Fateh Mahomed (16) Rahimkhan Ajimkhan (17) Altaf hussein Fida Hussein (18) Mahomed Hussein Mohiddin and (19) Aziz Ahmed Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed were placed by Sub-Inspector Chawan, Pydowni Police Station, charged with housebreaking, theft and dacoity and an appication for extention of the bail period for 14 days was made as police enquiries were still incomplete

On August 17th last, it is alleged, an armed dacoity was committed in Isaji Street and the alleged culprits were said to have escaped in a Motor Car after wounding one Dhondi Jyotiba carrying away with them property and cash, of the value of Rs. 22,245/0/9. In the course of inquiries the police recovered Rs. 16,780 two revolvers and 122 cartridges.

Mr. Vesavewalla appeared for No. 1, 2 and 16. As the accused had no objection they were remanded into police custody till the 30th instant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

In the Mazgaon Police Court, before Mr. Vaz. Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Vrajlal Virchand, a commission agent, was charged with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of 22 boxes of tea valued at Rs. 825/ Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr Chhatrapati appeared for the Complainant Lalloobhai Vithaldas, a tea merchant, while Mr. C. Desai defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution briefly over that on the 17th of September last, the accused, who was formerly a servant in the shop of the complainant's brother and as such known to the complainant, approached the complainant and showed his desire to sell tea on commission for him. He purchased two boxes of tea of the value of Rs 96/ 8/0 and asked the complainant to send the same to Poona as he had his customers there. A few days after i.e. on 21st of September, the accused again went upo t the complainant and asked him to send 22 boxes of tea to Poona. He said that he would sell the same on commission. The complainant believing the accused sent the 22 boxes of the value of Rs. 825/ to oPoona. Next day the accused Vrajlal left Bombay for Poona and the complainant handed over the Railway receipt to him. The accused took delivery of the goods at Poona and disposed them off. He rendered no accounts for the goods sold by him. After some time the complainant wrote to the accused, inquiring as to what had become of the 22 boxes of tea. As he did not receive any satisfactory reply he wrote to him several times for the value of the goods as well as for statement of accounts but he was each time put off with one protext or the other. Complainant at last becoming suspicious went down to Poona, but did not find the accused there. On his return to Bombay he complained to the Police and the accused was after some time arrested.

The case stands adjourned.

JEWELLERY BROKER IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

Sub-Inspector Savant of the Princess Street Police Station arrested a Hindu named Baboo alias Jamnadas Gordhandas on a charge of aiding and abetting Chandulal, a broker in jewellery, for criminal misappropriation in respect of diamonds of the value of Rs. 25,000 and applied for fourteen day's remand before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

On an application for bail the Court ordered his release on depositing Rs. 500 cash.

COL. AMIR AHMED

—:o:—

Col. Amir Ahmed, Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal, who had been seriously ill, is now in Simla and making slow but satisfactory progress.

S. I. R. CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

MADRAS, May 16.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar, the defence counsel in the South Indian Railway general conspiracy case, has come to Madras with a view to file an appeal in the High Court aainst the conviction and sentences of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly against fifteen accused, including Sircar and Singaravelu Chetty.—A. P.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held at its Registered Office, 62/68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on the 16th May 1929 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). In the absence of Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Kt., the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna Kt., took the Chair.

The Chairman referred to the trade depression and other adverse factors existing in the city which badly affected its commercial prosperity and stated that in view of these facts the result of the Bank would be considered satisfactory. The Bank paid the same dividend as last year and also carried to Reserve Fund the same amount viz. Rs. 50,000/ as last year.

He also referred to the Banking Enquiry Committee and hoped that some good would come out of this movement.

The Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1929 were approved and accepted, dividend at the rate of annas/4/ per share of Rs. 5/ i.e. at 5 per cent. per annum was declared and made payable on and after 31st May 1929. the appointment of Mr. Moolji Lukhmidas as a director was confirmed. The retiring didectors Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Kt., and Mr. Birdhichand J. Poddar were re-elected, and Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., were re-appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the statement of the health of Bombay during the 19th week of 1929:—

The total mortality 605 was 69 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.2. The mortality for the 19th week of 1928 was 609 and death rate 24.4 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 was 598 and death rate 24.3.

Out of the total deaths 164 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

Small-pox caused 54 attacks (including 2 imported) and 30 deaths as against 69 attacks and 51 deaths in the previous week.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 325 as against 349 for the 19th week of 1928 and 341 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-28).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-5-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.826 inches (.002 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .427.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 7.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (2.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative himidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind 24 hours 186 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 20.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 16.
Previous Closing Rate	18.54
To-day's Opening Rate	18.58, 18.55
Difference	plus .04, plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.69
Difference	plus .15

LIVERPOOL.

	May 16.
Previous Closing Rate	9.86
To-day's Opening Rate	9.84
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	plus .05

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

Existence of large short interest

SHORT SIDE DANGEROUS

Bombay, May 16.

Since our last report, local market ruled quiet but steady. To-day, May is quoted at Rs. 7-5-6 and September Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt. There is fairly good enquiry for Spot Wheat from Mofussil consuming centres. In Punjab arrivals are slowly falling off and the harvesting will be completed by the end of next month. Influenced by foreign advices and demoralisation of "Bulls" in consequence of some tenders in May Contract, outside speculators are heavily "short" in September, while offices have not yet covered the "short" sales in May Contract. If sufficient tenderable wheat is not available here by 25th instant, "shorts" in May Contract will be compelled to cover up. Although competitive local prices of Australian Spot Wheat check the demand for Indian Wheat, there is a better demand in interior for local grown wheat owing to the present cheapness. Stocks in the consuming centres are scanty due to the last two short crops in India, inflicted by insufficient rains, frost and ravages by locusts. Encouraged by the low cost of production and better prices obtainable for groundnuts, there is a tendency in India since last year to replace wheat area for Groundnuts. Moreover, present wheat prices are comparatively cheaper than Grams, Bajri, Rice, etc.

Overseas markets are slowly recovering from recent slump owing to reported reduction in American "Call Money" from 14 to 7 per cent. Conditions in Russia are reported to be on the verge of a famine and a substantial demand is shortly expected from that quarter. Weekly shipments to United Kingdom and Continent from America and Canada continue very large and the stock is gradually being reduced in the granaries. Disappointed with the present poor prices, the summer sowing in Canada, America and Argentine is reported to be backward and rain is badly needed in these countries.

With the uncertainty of Indian Monsoon, "short" side at present is considered dangerous and purchases of September Contract made at around present level should eventually prove profitable.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, May 16.

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

	May.	Dec.
New York 9/5/29	19.34	18.75
New York 15/5/29	19.33	18.55
	—.01	—.20
	May.	Dec.
Liverpool 9/5/29	9.93	9.90
Liverpool 15/5/29	9.91	9.77
	equal.	—.13

During the week crop news have been on the whole unfavourable, the Bullish factors culminating with the publication of the American Mill consumption for April, this being 632,000 bales, a very large figure.

In spite of this the market has not re-acted but has on the other hand declined, the Bullish influences having been offset by the very wholesome respect engendered by a record acreage, or one that may be a record.

From all accounts it now appears to be an assured fact, that the acreage under cotton this year in America will be at least as great as that planted in 1926, and it is only natural therefore to envisage the out-turn as being as overwhelming as it was in that year.

In this connection however Garside has pointed out that "it is much more important to have sound ideas of weevil probabilities than of acreage prospects" and that during the present season the Boll Weevil infestation is likely to assume very serious proportions unless the weather is such as to prevent the development of this pest.

The position therefore appears to be that, given weather warm and dry enough to control the Weevil while not causing shedding due to drought, a crop equal to that of 1926 can be raised, but that unless such weather is experienced the yield may be so much curtailed that only quite a moderate crop will be harvested.

It will thus be seen that it is quite impossible at this juncture to form any opinion worth having regarding the future, and we therefore advise the greatest caution until more is known about the growing crop.

The local market has been very quiet during the week export demand especially from Europe having been very disappointing. Furthermore labour troubles in Bombay have again become acute followed by a recrudescence of rioting and general closing down of Mills.

We take a very serious view of the situation, which has developed in to a struggle between law and order on the one hand and avowed Communism on the other.

Under the circumstances that are likely to control the future both here and in America, we advise all holders of ready cotton not to hold their stocks on the chance of higher prices being established, but either to hedge or to sell whenever a reasonable bid is proffered.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi, 13th instant:—

GOVT. SECURITIES.

The market for Government Securities has been better, in some cases some appreciable advance in the prices has been recorded. The bank rate has been reduced to 6 per cent and higher prices are not unlikely. Locally small business has transpired; 5 per cent. and 6 per cent issues being mainly in demand.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The railway shares have been an erratic market. The Larkhanas have unsatisfied buyers. Upper Sinds have changed hands in shall lots while Sind Lights are on offer. It is expected that the Sind Light Ry. Company will make the distribution of Rs. 7|- per share, to the share holders next month. The report of the Sind Lighterage Company is just in hand and makes a satisfactory reading. A final dividend of 6-1|2 per cent. for the half year ending 31st March 1929 has been recommended making 10 per cent. for the year.

ELECTRICS SHARES.

This section continues to draw attention but much business has not been possible owing to sellers having withdrawn. After considerable time the Ajmers were offered at 11|4 per share.

FLOUR MILL SHARES.

The Karachi Steam Flour Mills have changed hands in small lots, while India Flour Mills and the Century Flour Mill shares have been wanting. The Sind Flour Mills are on offer without attracting buyers.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100	135 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150	130 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	87 8 0
Upper Sinds	100	85 8 0
Karachi Electrics	100	142 8 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100	137 8 0
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Deb	100	108 8 0
Karachi Flour Mill	80	155 0 0
India Flour Mill	60	120 0 0
Century Flour Mill	100	100 0 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standardard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12

Oct/Dec., per cwt. 12/1-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12/1-1/4

C. & F. Karachi.—

July/Sept., per cwt. 12/1-3/4

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 15.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar, September, 1.19 Cents.

Sugar, December, 1.97 Cents.

Wheat, July, 1.09-3|8 Dollars.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED
Rs. 1,35,00,000.

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS WITH INTEREST
FOR
ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION
OR
MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road, :: BOMBAY

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
early ..	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly ..	2	2	2	8

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly ..	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year

SINGLE COPY
TWO ANNAS

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929.

Bardoli--and After.

The interview which our Surat correspondent had with Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik with regard to the Bardoli Enquiry Committee's report will be read with much interest, as being the opinion of a representative of the Surat District in the Legislative Council and of one closely connected with the Bardoli agitation in many of its important stages. Mr. Naik naturally regards the report as having amply vindicated the justice of the cause of Bardoli. But as regards the enhancement recommended by the Committee itself he does not find any strong grounds in the Report to justify even the enhancement. "Apparently," he says, "the Committee have based their recommendations on the rentals, but nowhere in the report have they stated what percentage of the rentals have been taken by them as the basis of assessment. The Officers have off and on satisfied themselves by using the phrase 'some increase of assessment is possible or seems to be possible' in recommending these enhancements." Mr. Mahadeo Desai too, whose "valuable assistance" has been handsomely acknowledged by the Committee, writing in "Young India" expresses the opinion that the constructive part of the report "is weak, and halting and unconvincing." though he regards the report as a whole as bearing ample evidence of "remarkable courage and scrupulous regard for truth" and "a sincere desire to do justice" and, indeed, "as a landmark in the history of land revenue in this presidency, if not in India for more reasons than one."

As we have observed before, some differences of opinion on the specific recommendations of the Committee are natural as the recommendations are based not only on the facts and figures placed before it but also on its interpretation of the governing Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code, which is extremely—and as the Committee itself admits, intentionally—vague. The Section lays down that "in revising assessments of land revenue, regard shall be had to the value of land and in the case of land used for the purpose of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture." The questions at once arise whether net profits are meant or gross profits, whether the profits are to be ascertained by the common method of deducting costs of production from gross produce, or through the rental values in the leased lands, and whether only "regard shall be had" to the profits or the assessment must be *based* on profits. The Broomfield Committee may conceivably be right in its interpretation that, so long as the Section remains as it is "there is nothing in the Section inconsistent with the view that the State has a legal right to levy some assessment, whether or no the peasant occupants of the land make a profit out of it." But, apart from "legal rights" there is such a thing as equity and it is most inequitable to tax a land which brings no net profit to its occupant. It was to prevent such injustice legally that the Land Revenue Assessment Committee appointed by the Bombay Government recommended that the Section should be so altered as to base assessments on the "net profits of cultivation." The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee also recommended that assessments must be based on "the gross produce, less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on his holding and return for enterprise." The main idea is that just as small incomes which suffice only for a bare living are exempted from the income tax, marginal lands, whose yield just covers the costs of production, should be exempted from the land revenue, the surplus only or net profits being taxed.

Assuming that net profits only are to be taxed, the question still remains how the profits are to be ascertained. Till recently revenue officials mainly relied on the common methods of determining the profits by deducting roughly determined costs of production from gross produce and rightly regarded rents for leased lands as an unreliable guide to profits from all lands, leased and unleased, because, among other reasons, rents in this country are often uneconomic. The Broomfield Committee itself remarks with regard to rental value: "There is bound to be considerable difficulty in ascertaining it correctly and, where leasing is the exception rather than the rule, as in both the talukas with which we have to deal, one must be very cautious in applying any rental value deduced from the actual rents found to the much larger area which is never leased at all." Yet the Committee has relied to a large extent on the rentals of what it regarded as typical lands of different groups, though it has been careful in checking and scrutinising the figures and in drawing conclusions from them with regard to other lands. With this method Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik is not satisfied. The Committee thinks that it is extremely difficult to get at net profits through the extremely variable costs of production. Mr. Naik rightly contends that if it is possible to get at rental values of all lands through the rents of selected typical lands it is equally possible and much safer to ascertain general costs of production through the costs of carefully selected typical lands. It is surprising that the Government of Bombay quietly set aside the main recommendations of the Land Revenue Committee, and in their new Land Revenue Bill, wisely withdrawn for the time being, entirely dropped the vital idea of taxing only "net" profits and sought to make rental values the primary basis of assessments. The Government of India announce that they will shortly publish a resolution setting out the main conclusions reached by the recent conference of the Revenue Members of the various Provincial Governments to discuss some of the vexed land revenue problems. We shall not anticipate those conclusions. But we can safely say this that they would be futile if they ignored the lesson of Bardoli and if they did not bring the whole land revenue policy under the control of the legislatures.

School of Art.

—:o:—

With rare exceptions, the Government of Bombay have hitherto failed to grasp the importance of the constant and continuous demands for a progressive policy and programme in art education of the Presidency. We have never hesitated to appreciate, wherever we could do so conscientiously, the rare exceptions. But the course of events for the last several years now compel us to recognise that the exceptions, rare as they were, were those prompted by the personal interest and initiative of the three successive Governors. The significance of that initiative has been all but lost on the officials, evidently, not less permanent in short-sightedness and incompetence than in office. What is their explanation? And, what is the explanation of the Government who have chosen to abdicate their control and authority for ensuring the irresponsible career of these officials? The charges which their policy of drift and muddle have rendered inevitable have been clearly and continuously defined for more than ten years. And, they know them. They know equally definitely also concrete and practicable proposals placed before them for reform. The records of the three Ministers, believed to guide the Government, ought to be an ample testimony. Yet the Department of Public Instruction, which ruined the art potteries by its misalliance with the Industries Department, which ignored the existence of Indian architects and the persistent popular demands for Indian architecture by its purdah treaties with an irresponsible member of the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, which refused to plead effectively for the India House scholarships for artists in the Presidency controlled by alien agencies from London, which, with characteristic unintelligence, sanctioned the notorious abolition of free-hand, which for years permitted a much pampered Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork unheard-of liberties, rapid promotions and a seat in the University, which shows no interest in the publication of the preliminary report of the arts and crafts survey it benevolently left an outside agency to undertake, which, in brief, has almost invariably and with the tenacity of complete incompetence blocked the path of progressive art education of the Presidency, remains adamant and reigns supreme. The far-sighted interest of successive Governors, the progressive intentions of the successive Ministers have left untouched and undisturbed the jocund irresponsibility of the Department. For, is it not true that Governors and Ministers may come and go, but the Department of Education goes on for ever?

We were agreeably surprised when it was announced by Sir Frederick Sykes the other day that the Bombay School of Art had been granted an independent status. This would imply, as it should, that the School of Art, being the leading art institution in the Presidency, was henceforth left free of the fetters of the Department, free, therefore, to develop a defined and progressive policy and programme of art, tuition and supervision for the educational institutions in the Presidency. The natural inclinations of the reactionary Department which has for years enjoyed unchecked its entrenched position and power, its oft-enunciated fantastic theories both of art and education, make it difficult, however, for it to appreciate the value of such a rational procedure. Its passion for dyarchy in art should be the expected consequence. As inefficient inspectorate, a machinery for the standardised output of obsolete schedules, of drawing teachers and examinations, set up in defiance of its only source of competent guidance, the central School of Art, guarantee the artistic set-back of the Presidency. The poison would spread to the roots. The School of Art, as the central art institute in the Presidency, needs more than the superficial honour of an independent status. It is fully entitled to claim the power to co-ordinate and guide every aspect and activity of art education in the Presidency from the primary schools upwards. No sane intelligence can dispute the intrinsic logic and justice of that claim. The time has arrived for the Government of Bombay to make up, once and for all, their mind. For years those working for the art advancement of the Presidency have been watching with ill-rewarded patience and tolerance Government's connivance, if not positive encouragement, of the devastating antics of the Department of Education. They have been pushed very close to the limits. We now only add to the warnings they must have received from more than one responsible quarter and read more than once in these columns. We earnestly hope, therefore, they would not be wasted on the officials whose activities have not yet been as carefully scrutinised as they deserve to be by the Minister of Education and his Government.

THE TRIBUNAL WE WANT

—:o:—

A SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL FOR INDIA

(By Principal Sohrab R. Davar.)

It is proposed in this article to deal briefly with this important problem in connection with the administration of justice in India which has been engaging the attention of the public for many years, viz., the establishment of the Supreme Tribunal of Appeal in India to deal with civil and criminal appeals from our increasing number of High Courts. The "Chronicle" has very opportunely drawn attention to this want in the issue of 6th May last while dealing with the "Report on the Administration of Justice", and has rightly asserted that "the time has now come to locate the Supreme Tribunal for the decision of Civil and Criminal disputes in this country." It is also true that it is a scandal that our final court of justice should be located six thousand miles away, the more so not only on the score of cost, but, also because the so-called Tribunal itself is a sort of makeshift inasmuch as it is the Committee which has inherited its jurisdiction from the ancient prerogative of the Crown. The other unfavourable position is that it only deals with Civil Appeals and refuses to deal with appeals from Criminal Courts.

PRESENT POSITION OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

As far as the United Kingdom is concerned the jurisdiction of the Privy Council has gradually dwindled and is now restricted to the hearing of appeals from the Ecclesiastical Court and in certain Admiralty matters. At one time it had a wide scope for the exercise of its jurisdiction in connection with Colonial Appeals; but now as far as Canada, Australia, South Africa and Irish Free State are concerned, the establishment of the Supreme Court or Final Court of Appeal in each of these centres has practically left very little to be done by this ancient tribunal. The only appeals which are now sent out from these Colonies are those connected with disputes relating to constitutional questions, whereas all other questions are preferably referred to the local Supreme Courts of Appeal. Under these circumstances leave is seldom granted now by Courts of those countries to litigants to appeal to Privy Council. India is still without a Supreme Court of Appeal, and therefore, the High Courts here must perforce take a more liberal view while dealing with the application for "Leave to Appeal" to the Privy Council. Strange as it may appear, that position does not seem to be approved of by the authorities in England, judging from the report of the debate, which was cabled early this year to our press in connection with the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill in the House of Lords, when the case for an additional Lord Justice of Appeal and two new members of the Privy Council with Indian legal experience (designed to cope

(Continued on page 7.)

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

"FIRING UNDER A WHITE FLAG"

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN ON AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

I am one of those royal Indians whose eyes are always turned to the mother-country. I live in India, but "my heart is always in England, my heart is not here",—to quote a poem which I wrote when I returned from 'Home', last summer. I dream in English, and Sir John Simon has given me a real English hand-shake and a hearty clap on my shoulder, and I have never washed either my right hand or my right shoulder since. I never read all that blasphemous nonsense that native politicians talk about my friend Sir John, unless it be the utterance of a "white Indian" like Sir Harry Gour of Nagpur. I mean his soul, not his face, is white (which is a pity, for, after all, one cannot 'see' the soul). And I never read the "Bombay Chronicle" because it couples the name of my friend Sir John with black flags. Imagine, then, my delight when, first thing in the morning, my sleepy eyes caught sight of my friend Sir John's name, coupled, not with a black flag but with a white flag in that white-souled paper "The Times of India." But when I read what an English gentleman said of an English gentleman, my eye-glasses wounded to the quick at such disloyalty to the Empire-idea, committed "Harikiri" by dashing themselves out into a thousand fragments on the floor; for this is what they had seen:—

"Mr. Churchill added Sir John Simon would far more have discharged his duty to the public by preserving a dignified retirement and concentration upon his task than by coming forward in this election and taking advantage of the chivalry extended to him and indulging in the cheap pastime of firing under a 'white flag.'"

"O tempora! O mores!"

"Verily, we live to learn" as the Oracle of Bori Bunder said on May 13th in its delightful column "Current Topics."

THE NATION WITH 150 RELIGIONS AND ONLY ONE SAUCE.

In the course of an article on the Church in England Adrian Maxwell writes in an English paper:—

"It is bad enough that we should be divided into so many sects that we could be described as the nation with 150 religions and only one sauce; but the scandal of our Church unable to agree (or conceal its disagreement decently) on several of the most salient points of doctrine is one that no Church can survive in times that are admittedly not favourable to Churches as such."

ALAS, FOR ENGLISH WIDOWS! —ONE FOR PILCHER.

"Speaking at Minehead Sir Thomas Davies, M.P., related an amusing experience which recently happened to him.

He was addressing a meeting in a Welsh town, and was explaining the Widows' Pensions Act. When he came to the conditions dealing with the case of a widow who married again a girl said: 'That's not right.'

'What?' asked Sir Thomas, surprised.

'Widows marrying again', answered the girl. 'We girls want you to bring in a law to stop widows marrying a second time.'

'Why?' inquired the speaker.

'Because there aren't enough men to go round for us girls. Widows shouldn't be allowed to marry again until there are', replied the girl."

ONE FOR KATHERINE: PRE-MARITAL VIRTUE.

Havelock Ellis, reviewing the book of Dr. Hamilton which gives his findings on the facts of American married life as gathered from a close questionnaire of 100 well-placed and well-to-do American men and women, says that these findings tally with his own less systematic observation of the facts of English married life in main points, and remarks, "it is instructive to observe, that forty-one per cent. of the husbands and fifty-three per cent. of the wives had never had any sexual relationship before marriage; and forty-six per cent. of the men and sixty-one per cent. of the women never except with the future partner in marriage."

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Out To Resist.

The peasants of Palghar Taluka, following the example of their comrades in Bardoli, have formed themselves into a body called "Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal", that is, a society to resist the enhanced land revenue assessment in the taluka. The Mandal is proceeding very constitutionally. It has already submitted to the Collector of Thana complaints from nearly 195 villages against the report of the Assistant Survey Settlement Officer and has otherwise carried on an extensive propaganda throughout the taluka against the report. It has now resolved to hold a conference of the peasants of the whole taluka early in June to consider their own counter-report, to expose the incorrectness of the official report with authoritative and true facts and figures "and also to chalk out the lines of further movement if the report is not taken notice of or is rejected by Government." It is very good that the peasants have themselves taken the initiative in the matter. It is up to all those who sympathise with them or believe in rural organisation to help them in every possible way. The value of sound organisation is in general even greater than that of redressing specific grievances.

Progress of Boycott.

The last two or three bulletins issued by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee show that the movement of boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar is making slow but steady progress. It appears from the bulletins that a number of municipalities and other local bodies have decided to help Khaddar and to discourage the use of foreign cloth in various ways, such as exempting Khaddar from the octroi or other local duties, levying higher duties on foreign cloth and purchasing Khaddar for office purposes. Thus the municipalities of Lucknow, Drug, Bhusaval, Halyal, Umreth, Karachi, Ballia, Malvan, Ahmedabad, Akola, Sholapur and several other places have resolved to help the boycott movement in one or more of the ways mentioned above. The progress is encouraging, but not half so much as it should have been or could have been.

Wanted Better Organisation.

It is possible, however, that the actual progress is better than is evidenced by the F. C. B. Committee's leaflets. Many Congress institutions do some work, but do not send timely reports to the Secretary of the Committee. Besides, as the Committee has not yet adopted the method of getting boycott pledges signed by those who accept the boycott, there is nothing like a tangible and reliable measure of the progress of the boycott. It is very gratifying to note, however, that Mahatma Gandhi has already collected over two lakhs of rupees for the A. I. S. A. Khaddar Fund from Andhra alone. It is necessary to secure better co-ordination of the efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association and the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. It is also necessary that both these institutions should carry on a more vigorous propaganda.

A Thought for the Day.

"Democracy will never be a reality until we have broken down the distinction that has grown up in our minds and in customary speech between 'party politics' and serious political thinking."

MR. A. E. ZIMMERN.

WHY CONGRESS WAS REFUSED USE OF MINTO PARK

—:o:—

Commissioner Calls Dr. Alam

SAYS IT WILL INTERFERE WITH RECREATION OF PEOPLE

LAHORE, May 15.

In connection with the refusal to use Minto Park for the next session of the Indian National Congress, Dr. Mohammad Alam was called by the Deputy Commissioner, whom he saw to-day. The Deputy Commissioner showed him the communication from the Punjab Government, saying that it would be unfair to allow the central portion of the ground for the use of such a gathering, because it would interfere with the recreation of the public.

The reason for disallowing use of other portions of the park was that it was situated near the Railway Station and close to the waterworks wells. Hence, on the ground of sanitation, such a gathering was not desirable.

This attitude of the Government, in Dr. Alam's opinion, was to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of holding the Congress in Lahore. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, leaders are confident of success.—Free Press.

AN ASTONISHING STUNT

—:o:—

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICES

DELHI, May 15.

Lala Girdhari Lal, a prominent Congressman of Delhi, has issued the following statement to the Free Press of India, regarding the acceptance of offices by the Swarajists:

'To accept offices is the latest astonishing stunt of the party led by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. This would mean lowering the flag of the Swarajists. It was a reversion of the Congress policy settled in Calcutta. Nothing has been done by the Government to justify this change of front. On the contrary, the constant insults hurled at the nation, its utter disregard of our united demand and the callous treatment of our patriotic political workers requires closing up our ranks and stiffening of our attitude of non-cooperation with the Government. The desire of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to adopt a course different from what the Congress President stands for, lands him in a ridiculous position. It is inconsistent with his avowed and oft-repeated claim of being an extreme independence-walla. The plea put forward by Mr. Satyamurthi is not surprising. He is echoing his chief. I would simply say to my friend that loyalty to a cause and to Congress should be higher than loyalty to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar."—Free Press.

KHADI ACTIVITIES IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION FRO PUBLIC

PORBANDER, May 16.

The khadi hawking party organised by the Kathiawar Political Conference sold Khadi at Mangrol for Rs. 300, Chorvad Rs. 300, Porbundar Rs. 450, bringing the total sale to Rs. 2,500. The party moves in the morning for nagar kirtan, then sells khadi and at night public meeting is held and national songs are sung 250 Congress members have been enlsited up-to-date. At Mangrol the party visited Bhangis who had broken and now reiterated their vow of not drinking. The public appears sympathetic towards the untouchables and gives hearty co-operation to the party everywhere. The party left for Ranavav yesterday, thence will proceed to Bagasra, Amreli and Dhasa. Party visited Ghandhi Antyaja Ashram at Chhaya also.—Free Press.

NAGPUR NAGAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH PROPAGANDA

The workers of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee had decided to hawke khaddar in different parts of the city for a month, on the 4th instant. They were to collect foreign cloth for bonfire and preach the importance of the khaddar to every house. Accordingly they commenced work on Saturday, the 4th instant and the report work done at the close of the 11th instant shows that 277 foreign clothes including caps have been collected for bonfire. The workers found that 90 per cent of the educated class wear foreign fur caps and it seems to be most popular. It is a very regretable fact to note that the educated Maharastrians, who were very enthusiastic in boycotting foreign cloth and adopting Swadeshi in compliance with Lokamanya's teachings and principles, now stand otherwise.

B. P. C. C. AND MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Press reports of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee special meeting held on 14th May appearing in your today's issue are likely to give an impression to a stray reader that the B. P. C. C. turned over Dr. Ansari's request for donation to the Meerut Defence Fund. This is not so. Even before Dr. Ansari's letter was received the B. P. C. C. sanctioned a donation of Rs. 500 last April and a cheque had already been sent to him and acknowledged. While acknowledging our donation Dr. Ansari wrote a letter to the B. P. C. C. to raise our donation to Rs. 15,000 including the amount already sent to him. This the B. P. C. C. in its yesterday's meeting regretted to do in view of the dwindling finances of the B. P. C. C. Dr. Ansari also wrote in his acknowledgment that he has written nearly a thousand letters all over India, but so far he could collect only Rs 1,100 including the donation of our Committee of Rs. 500.

In fairness to our Committee we hope that you will publish the letter in your next issue on a prominent place.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. SANZGIRI.
L. B. NIPHADKAR.
Jt Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C. C.

N.B.—A copy of the above letter has already been sent to the "Times of India" for publication.

Bombay, May 16.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For some time past misunderstandings about the accounts of this Committee are being mischievously spread, and so we request you to publish the accompanying information in your wide-read daily and oblige.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain.—Yours, etc.,

J. C. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

May 15.

On the complaint of Mr. Kurpal Jivani the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee to report in the matter. The Ghatkopar Committee's account books were shown to the sub-committee, in whose presence for hours together all explanations regarding the accounts were given to Mr. Kurpal The Suburban District Committee on the report of its sub-committee gave their decision that the account of the Ghatkopar Committee were quite clear and that there was no misappropriation of even a pic. In spite of this Mr. Jivani issued handbills accusing both the Suburban District Congress Committee and the Ghatkopar Committee of issuing false reports, etc., and gave out a challenge of Rs. 251 to prove his allegations. The Ghatkopar Congress Committee wrote to Mr Jivani on the 3rd instant accepting the challenge, and asked him to deposit Rs. 251 and pay the auditor's fees, on receipt of which the accounts of the Ghatkopar Committee would be entrusted to the public auditors, Messrs. Billimoria and Co., for audit.

Though so many days have elapsed, Mr. Jivani has not yet replied nor deposited the sum.

This is being published to remove the misunderstanding that has been mischievously created regarding the Ghatkopar Congress Committee.

BANK INTEREST UNCHANGED

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

STORMS IN NORTHWEST INDIA

—:o:—

RAIN OVER WIDE AREA

POONA, May 16.

The western disturbance has caused widespread dust or thunder storms in North-West India with a few light falls of rain in North Baluchistan and the South-West Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Burma and East Bengal. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Tavoy three inches; Myitkyna two; Mergui one and a half; Amerst three-quarters; Toungoo a half; Cherrapunji eight; Dibrugarh three Silchar and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Sibsagar and Tezpur one; Narayanganj and Mymensigh a half; and Khanpur a quarter.

Forcast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab and into Kashmir and dust-storms will continue in North-West India.—A. P.

WOMAN FOUND IN MILL TANK

—:o:—

CORONER INQUEST OVER DEATH

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Thursday over the dead body of a woman named Sajoobai which was found floating in the Elphinstone Mill Tank on Wednesday Morning.

Vishnu Rana, a porter in the G. I. P. Railway, deposed that the deceased was his kept mistress. She was employed in the Currimbhoy Mill and was living with him at De Lisle Road. She went to bed on Tuesday night as usual and was found missing on Wednesday morning. Later he was told that her dead body was found floating in the tank of the Elphinstone Mill.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by asphyxiation due to drowning, but could not decide whether the case was accidental or suicida!

DOCK LABOURER SUCCUMBSD

A Dock labourer named Rama Baboo residing at Suparibaug Road who received injuries on the 10th instant and was admitted in the K. E. M. Hospital the same day, succumbed on Wednesday. Inquest was adjourned.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY

—:o:—

YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Unemployment for four years, apparently, drove Surendranath Muzumdar, a Hindu youth aged 24, to commit suicide in a tragic manner. On Wednesday night he threw himself before a running train between Kariwada and Chinchpookli on G. I. P. Railway and his body was cut into two pieces. He died instantaneously.

Narayan B Muzumdar, a Transportation apprentice working in the G. I. P. Railway at Parel and brother of the deceased, giving evidence at an inquest held on Thursday, deposed that the deceased was unemployed for four years. He was working as an unpaid apprentice in the Simplex Mill. On Wednesday the deceased was particularly morose and left house at 5.30 p.m. and the next witness heard of him was his sad death.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide committed in a moment of mental depression.

"SARDAR" VALLABHBHAI AND BARDOLI PEASANTS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

BOMBAY PATIDARS TO PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO THE "SARDAR"

A meeting of Patidars of Bombay was held on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Shankerbhai J. Amin, Solicitor, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This meeting of the Patidars congratulates the people of Bardoli on their victory regarding the question of land revenue assessment and places on record the splendid lead given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the movement of the peasants in getting their just rights vindicated and also congratulate the volunteers.

This meeting further resolves to present an address of appreciation to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when he arrives in Bombay at the end of the month.

This meeting appoints a committee consisting of the following members empowering them to draft the address and make arrangements for reception: Mr. S. J. Amin (Chairman), Messrs. Jamnadas Jariwala. R. L. Patel, C. M. Patel, M. H. Patel. M. P. Amin, Maganbhai P. Amin. Jayantilal Amin, Maganbhai V. Patel. Apaji Pavaji, Gordhandas V. Patel, Tulsidas V. Patel, P. V. Patel. D. N. Patel. D. C. Amin, Dr. Hiralal Patel, Dr. Bhaskarrao Patel and Mr. Somabhai Mathurbhai.

BOMAY GOVT. GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. K W Barlee, I C S., to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. P E Percival, C I E., I C S., on deputation, pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice G D Madgavkar, I C S., resumed charge of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th May 1929 in the forenoon.

Mr. W Meek, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 4th April 1929.

Until further orders, the Under Secretary to Government Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, shall be Under Secretary to Government, Home, Ecclesiastical and Political Departments and Mr. E W Trotman, I C S., will continue to hold the combined appointment.

Mr. B D Sabnis, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, with the power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of the Subordinate Courts in the district of Dharwar as may be referred to him by the District Judge, Dharwar.

Mrs. M. Tudor Owen to be a non-official visitor to His Majesty's House of Correction and the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, Vice Mrs. A. Brander.

Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gundil, LL.B., to hold the temporary appointment of Assitant Judge in Sind released by Mr. A M K Akhund and to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Belgaum with effect from the 24th April 1929, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahomed Nazir J. Shaikh, LL.B., Officiating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, with effect from the 10th June 1929, pending further orders.

The following officers passed the Revenue Lower Standard Departmental Examination held at Bombay on the 9th and 10th April 1929:—

PASSED WITH CREDIT.

1. Mr. T E Streatfield, I C S.
2. Mr. M J Desai, I C S.
3. Mr. M R Meher, I C S.
4. Mr. D C A Kincaid, I C S

PASS.

5. Mr. P M Lad, I C S.
6. Mr. M H Jones, I C S,
2. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr. R J Raine, Superintendent of Machinery, Karachi Port Trust, Manora, as a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, Karachi, vice Mr. R L Greig, resigned.

The services of Mr. T J Chhaya, L M & S., B M S., have been lent to the Western India States Agency with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1929.

Mr. J. B. Rodrigues, L M & S., B M S., has been temporarily placed in charge, Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 19th April 1929.

(1) Mr. D R H Browne, O B E., A K C. (Lond.) M I E. (Ind.), Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

(2) Mr. C M Lane, Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Circle, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer (for Irrigation) and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

(3) Pending the arrival of Mr. Lane, Mr. W L C Trench, B A I. (Dub.) M. Inst. C E., is appointed to act as Chief Engineer (for Irrigation) and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railways).

Mr. E L Young, Assoc. Inst. M. & M., Assistant Executive Engineer, Boring Works, is appointed to be in charge of the Boring Works, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, and of the Boring Works Stores at Broach.

2. On relief by Mr. Young, the services of Mr. E J Dougherty, Assistant Executive Engineer, Boring Works, are placed at the disposal of the Aden Settlement Committee for employment on the second boring there until further orders.

ALCHOHOLISM OF THOUGHT

—:o:—

MALADY OF "DIE-HARD" PRESS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

An esteemed European friend approving of my decision in postponing the European visit that was contemplated last year makes among other things the following pregnant observations on the condition to which the European press is reduced at the present moment:

"I would like to put before you a few reflections, on the subject of this momentous tomorrow for India. You know the conditions of modern combat: You know that the first act of a modern state, when at war, is to ruin her adversary in the opinion of the rest of the world; and for that she stifles its voice, and fills the world with her own. You know that the British Empire is pastmaster in that art, and that she is preparing by every means to blockade India, to isolate her from oher nations, and to inundate those nations with her own propaganda. It has already begun! Last month the events in Bombay were a pretext for giving to the world the impression that India was in a state of fire and blood shed; and every day, on their leading page, our big papers obediently receive and register (but gratuitously? of that I have my doubts) communications, coming from England, with headlines in capitals on "The Bombay Hell," "The Sinister Schedule" as if the trouble had spread over the whole of India, and as if there were no troubles, no crimes, no massacres except in India; as if it were for the salvation of the whole of humanity that the good jailor was keeping the doors of the Indian prison bolted, so as to protect the world from the Indian Hydra which he alone was capable of heroically guarding, well chained up! One can imagine to what a pitch the tone of this propaganda will be raised, at the approach of the decisive hour; and when the gauntlet is thrown, it will know no bounds.

"Now, I have too much experience of the frightful intellectual passiveness, to which the people of Europe are at present prone. Since the first days of the War of 1914 their unhappy brains have been subjected to such a journalistic intoxication by the whole European press that they have become incapable of refinding themselves. It is another alcoholism, alchoholism of thought which causes no less ravages than the other. One can practically say that there no longer exists the Occident, a single free newspaper. There is not one, in which, a free man can write except for poor rags which have no means of circulation.

Nothwithstanding the terrible handicap which this campaign of misrepresentation puts upon us, we are strong in action, we may afford to disregard them and feel confident that our action if it is true, will survive the calumny that is being spread in Europe and even in America and make itself felt.

MACDONA PLAYERS

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

For two weeks the Macdona Players have been attracting and entertaining the intellectual playgoers in the city. Shaw's name is international currency. And, Shaw is internationally if not eternally provocative. The temptation to discuss Shaw rather than his dramatic interpretations is well-nigh irresistible. The temptation is thus not seldom a handicap. But the careful selection of the Macdona Players and their effective acting secured for them the necessary concentration on and patronage of the plays. The crowded audience on Wednesday evening, which witnessed with enthusiasm and spontaneous response the farewell performance of "Man and Superman," left on doubt about the city's appreciation of their high enterprise. And, it is to be hoped that they would give the city the chance to repeat the tribute. Mr Terrence O'Brien as John Tanner, played with his characteristic nonchalant thoroughness the intellectual martyr. Miss Daphne Carr acted, as Ann Whitefield, the shrewd innocence of a woman who conquers, or, as John Tanner would say, ensnares without seeming to stoop. Her treatment of Octavius Robinson, rendered by Mr. Frederick Keen, seemer rather formally decisive. Was it because Mr. Keen seemed to be more passive than he should have been? The skirmish about "advanced" ideas begun by Mr. Drewitt in the opening scene was with the consistency or rather the inconsistency of old age developed and dropped with almost complete mastery. Miss Ivy Walenn, as Violet Robinson, was a contrast to the Malone Junior rendered by Mr. Walter Hunt. Her indignation at the gossiping family group was devastating its conscious restraint. Mr. Walter Hunt's Malone suffered a little, however, by what seemed to be over exasperation. Henry Starker the driver, delineated by Mr. R. Claude Pascoe and Malone Senior played by Mr. A. Homewood had the vivacity and detachment essential for their parts.

POISON GAS EXPLOSION IN U. S. A.

—:o:—

Ghastly Spectacle of the Dead and Injured

LONDON, May 16.

Cleveland (Ohio):—The city has been plunged in an appalling nightmare, as a result of the terrific explosion in the X'ray room of the local clinic, followed by fire which speedily enveloped the building. Ninety-one persons were killed, and forty seriously injured. The scene presented a ghastly spectacle of the injured and the dying being dragged out and placed on the lawn. The bodies were coloured deep green by the fumes of poison-gas which, escaping from the laboratories, spread over the streets, causing the pedestrians to fall unconscious on the pavements.

The Cleveland Clinic Hospital is one of the most famous institutions in the United States. Its staff comprises of many physicians and surgeons of international repute. The officer-in-charge of the institution is the world-famed Surgeon, George W. Crile.—Reuter.

THE TRIBUNAL WE WANT

(Continued from page 6).

with the ever increasing number of Indian Appeals) was being made out. There it was actually urged by one of the Ex-Lord Chancellors that the right to appeal to the Privy Council ought to be actually restricted by raising the monetary limit of the stake involved which is at present Rs. 10,000 or by "some other means provided" (whatever that may mean) "so that these appeals should not come forward in the unchecked flood by which the Privy Council is being inundated". It was further argued by one other noble Lord in charge of the Bill that "the House of Lords was unable to sit last July as the Supreme Court of Appeal owing to the monopolizatioon of available judges by the two Privy Council Divisions",—a lamentable state of affairs indeed when looked at both from the standpoint of England and India. It impedes the normal course of justice by delaying appeals from the English High Courts through the congestion thus created, whereas it compels the Indian suitor to send up his appeal to the other end of the world, to be fought out as best as it can be by lawyers who have not had the benefit of consultation with him personally, and that too at an enormous delay and expense. A sufficiently strong case by itself, we submit, for the early establishment of such a tribunal.

CASE FOR PRIVY COUNCIL.

Those who wish the present position to be maintained (among them we find a good a number of eminent friends at the Indian Bar) argue that in the freer atmosphere of England there is a better scope for a more liberal view being taken, also that we get there the benefit of the best legal talent available within the Empire. They also hold out that the cost is not heavy compared to the stakes involved, as the English Bar is not so exacting on the quetion of legal fees as our Bar. We submit that the "freer atmosphere" argument would apply only to cases where political or racial bias is involved. Such cases constitute only a small and insignificant faction compared to the material which makes up the mass of appeals to the Privy Council. Again, our High Courts which are presided over by the best of our legal talent, have generally established their reputation for impartiality, and the danger here is more imaginary than real. The Supreme Tribunal is bound to display, if anything, a strong moral tone as the judges there are bound to be selected with great care—the honour of holding an appointment there will, it is submitted, attract really good men. An increase in the age limit as well as the emoluments being one more advantage. The cry that a man is too old at sixty in India is out-of-date in these days of physical culture and hygienic living. A Supreme Tribunal of sturdy old Indian judges giving the most learned judgments even at sixty five and seventy, is not by any means a dream. The legal talent of all India will be at the command of the suitor to this highest temple of justice, and it would not be long before it possesses a specialised Bar as an attache. Delhi or Simla in season if selected for its sessions would even add to its dignity and usefulness. This Tribunal will also decide the constitutional issues say on questions such as the ruling of the Honourable the President of the Assembly with proper powers conferred, as in the Dominion Tribunals of the same denomination. The cost cannot be anything like the one under the present circumstances.

CASE FOR THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

We have already shown in course of the foregoing discussion, the great advantages which a Tribunal such as the Supreme Court would command. It would in addition answer one great need (in fact it will provide that which the present system has entirely failed to provide) by giving us a Tribunal of Appeal in Criminal cases. It is strange that though our organisation of the department of justice provides for an appeal, sometimes a series of them, right up to the highest Tribunal in Civil cases, where one is fighting to preserve or enforce a property right, it fails to provide one with the same facility when his life or liberty is at stake. This is particularly so in case of the Original Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Courts, and even in cases of the Mofussil Sessions Court, there is no reason why the Supreme Tribunal should avoid or shirk this responsibility as the Privy Council has always done. Even in England the Court of Criminal Appeal was established as long ago as 1907, whereas in India more than a thousand persons are hanged every year without having the right to appeal to a Tribunal such as the Supreme Court, and a much larger number are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment under the same disability.

In Civil cases also the Privy Council judges are at agreat disadvantage in having to decide questions involving personal law and local tenures without possessing the necessary first-hand knowledge of the custom, religion, mode of life and thoughts of the people involved in the litigation. The result is that frequent cases of hardship occur. Finally, we submit that no country which claims what is in ordinary parlance known as Dominion Status and which has its system of legislature on ecclesiastical footing, can with any show of logic reconcile itself to a system of administration of justice under which its Supreme Tribunal of Appeal is located six thousand miles away and the majority of whose judges (however able, well-meaning and honourable) are drawn from a group which has not even a nodding acquaintance with the local conditions.

WARNING TO PASSENGERS

—:o:—

STRICT EXAMINATION AT SUEZ

BOMBAY, May 16.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company have received advice that the quarantine Board of Egypt now propose to carry out a strict examination at Suez of passengers arriving from Indian ports who do not hold certificates of recent vaccination. They, therefore, wish to issue a warning to intending passengers for Egypt and to those wishing to disembark at an Egyptian Port "en route" that they should provide themselves before embarkation with the required certificate of recent vaccination to avoid any possible detention of themselves or the vessel pending vaccination by the ship's surgeon before disembarkation.—A. P.

LATE MR. MANILAL AJITRAI THAKORE

—:o:—

Mr. Manilal Ajit Rai Thakore died at Patna on the 8th instant. The deceased was the ex-Diwan of Porbunder State and subsequently held the posts of Mamlatdar at Surat and Hazur Deputy Collector at Thana; and was the President, Local Board, Thana and Kalyan Districts. He was connected with several co-operative organizations in Kalyan District. He leaves behind him three sons and a daughter and a number of admirers to mourn his loss.

WATER FAMINE IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Mr. MIRAMS' FEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

The heat wave is on the increase as usual and the temperature went up to 116.4 in the course of this week. For these three days, however, these breezes blow in the evening which takes away something from the heat of the day and prevent it from being unbearable at night.

The death rate of the city is appalling. Measles continue to take a heavy toll and were responsible for 62 deaths in the week ending on Friday. Consumption is practically our constant friend and takes off more than 3 lives every day. In the week ending on Friday there are 24 deaths due to consumption. This fell disease and other diseases of the lungs and chest have been a normal feature of Ahmedabad on account of clouds of dust and smoke everywhere and other unhealthy conditions of the city. The General Board of our Municipality touched the question of the mortality of the City in a meeting last week but wisely left it to the consideration of the Sanitary Committee.

WATER, WATER, WATER.

The question of the water-supply of the city troubles our councillors a great deal, and it is very difficult to find a solution for the same. The complaints have assumed a serious form now. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had sounded a note of warning as early as February but the authorities and the President had ridiculed the idea and had attributed motives to him declaring that there was no cause for fearing a shortage of water. All have now realised that something must be done to improve the water-supply. One suggestion was brought before the Board to dig out a new well but it was pointed out that the well could not be completed before the rainy season and all the money would be wasted. Mr. Gore who was consulted by the President and the Municipal Engineer is reported to have suggested a better regulation of the valves in the city so that all the parts of the city would get sufficient water for their purposes. Efforts are being made to regulate the supply according to these suggestions but they have not yet been successful. Mr. Mulchand Shah, the President, went to some wards of the city and heard bitter complaints for want of water. The people of Gomtipur, one of the suburbs, got no water on the Solar Eclipse Day and phoned to the Chief Officer who had to go down to the place with one of the assistant engineers and people got an adequate supply of water after 5 p.m. The complaints about water would be still more serious towards the middle of June and it is feared that people will take water from unused wells and there is danger of cholera if the supply of water is not improved. Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, has addressed a letter to the Collector in this connection complaining against the scarcity of water in mills which creates a great deal of trouble among the mill workers in this hot season.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED

The Labour Union has asked mill-owners to provide better facilities for drinking water and dining halls and has threatened a general strike if these conveniences are not provided in the near future.

JAIN MARRIAGE SENSATION.

There was a sensation in the Jain community of Ahmedabad on account of the arrangements of the marriage of Rambai a young girl of 15, with a share broker, named Purshotamdas, aged about 51. Jeshingbhai the father of Rambai, had settled the marriage but some young men of the community approached the Sessions Judge Mr. Davies who issued an injunction order to prevent the ceremony. The case went on before him for some time and Mr. Davies in his judgment delivered last week has given a compliment to the young men and has removed Rambai from the guardianship of her father. He has remarked that he would wish that the girl should die rather than marry a person like Purshotamdas whose very speech is repugnant

MR. MIRAMS' FEES.

One more specimen of Mr. Dolatram Shah's work as President came before the board in the course of the week. It seems that Mr. Dolatram had asked Mr. Mirams to take up the work of fixing rents of mill buildings for purposes of assessment of municipal taxes. He completed his work and sent in a bill of Rs. 66,000 for his labours. He says in his covering letter that his claim would go up to double the amount but he has reduced it in the interest of the Municipality. The result of his labours is that the rents are reduced all round and the Municipality would suffer a loss of some Rs. 87,000 in its annual income. The question was taken up by the Board and it was decided to pay down Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Mirams for the work that he has done. This action of Mr. Dolatram stands in strong contrast to the way in which Mr. Vallabhbhai carried on the work of the Municipality. In his time the Municipality managed to spend 45 lacs of rupees on drainage and water works without the interference of Government officers and thus saved eleven lacs and a quarter of supervision charges to the Municipality. Whereas Mr. Dolatram entrusted a work which could have been finished by a Special Officer at an expense of not more than three thousand rupees to a Government expert. The Municipality had to sanction Rs. 10,000 but Mr. Mirams is not likely to be satisfied with this amount and this would involove the Municipality in legal proceedings.

A resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipality deserves to be mentioned in this letter. As I pointed out in my last letter the Standing Committee wants to take some action against Mr. M. V. Shah of the Engineering Department. The Standing Committee has resolved to inquire into the charges against him and to facilitate the inquiry Mr. Shah is asked to go on leave without pay for two months. Thi virtually amounts to a heavy fine as Mr. Shah is entitled to go on such leave on full pay.

The recommendations of the Special Committee appointed to suggest changes in the Municipal Act have been filed and the Municipal Board has decided not to take any action on them.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, who is going to Geneva to attend the Labour Conference left Ahmedabad by Gujarat Mail on Friday, the 10th inst. In the morning on Friday there was a gathering in the Ashoka Mill to wish him "bon voyage."

The defamation case against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" has been going on before the City Magistrate. On Friday, the 10th inst. Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer made a statement in his cross-examination that Mr. Vallabhbhai was working against him. The case comes off for further hearing on the 21st inst.

The Managing Committe of the local Youth League has appointed a sub-committee to make inquiries in private secondary schools that have announced an increase in school fees. The sub-committee has addressed letters to the managers of these schools and is going to discuss the question with them.

May 10th was celebrated as Independence Day by the Youth League and several local gymnasiums. There was some disturbance in the celebration in Khadia as it was held in the compound of a municipal school although the managers had promised not to use the compound for the purpose. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., was the President of the meeting. Mr. Balwantray Thakor, Chairman of the Schools' Committee went to the gathering when he came to know that the celebrations were being held in the school compound in spite of his refusal. He talked to Mr. Swaminarayan who took the matter very lightly but the performances were stopped by the boys and the gathering was dispersed after the Secretary has read his report and Mr. Swaminarayan had addressed the meeting for a few minutes. The Youth League also thinks of collecting funds to help the accused in the Meerut trials.

The District Congress Committee has been carrying on the Congress programme and a meeting is announced for to-day in the suburb of Asarva when speeches will be made on abstinence and some magic lantern slides will be shown to point out the evils of drink.

A BLOW AT LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Police Activities in Punjab

SIMLA SWARMING WITH SPIES

The Simla Correspondent of the "Leader," Allahabad, in a message dated May 12 states:—

There was extraordinary police activity, far more elaborate than known to living memory, when the Punjab Governor arrived here for the summer headquarters. His Executive Councillors and Ministers arrived a few days ago and are busy settling down. As the Punjab Government is the chief centre for inspiring police raids and arrests all over India of all kinds of public workers, special interest attaches to whatever this Government may do during the next few months.

BLOW AIMED AT CONGRESS.

Of particular interest would be its action against Congress leaders, because public opinion is quite definite that the arrest of Dr. Satyapal was mainly due to the Punjab Government's desire to render a blow to the Congress organisation and make it difficult for the Congress session to be held at Lahore next Christmas.

Indeed, there are fears that this campaign may involve some more Congress leaders of the Punjab.

SIMLA SWARMED WITH SPIES.

There is another matter which calls for special notice. You find on every road and at every nook and corner of Simla people loitering about at all hours of day and night and the first impression is that they are unemployed. But no. The Government has given large employment and a swarm of men on detective duties infest the whole station. Even the quarantine established at Taradevi, which was meant to serve the purpose of keeping out infectious diseases, has been converted into a police recording station in order to trace the undesirables. This practice existed originally in Simla for years, but was discontinued about seven years ago when a politician who was harassed by police enquiries lodged a spirited protest and the then reformed Home department administration took this protest seriously and stopped the practice. Now, again, police rule has been established and the most active department of the Government of India is the Criminal Intelligence department.

DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY.

Besides this aspect of Governmental activity the only other subject under occasional discussion is the dissolution of the Assembly. The Viceroy, while in Delhi, was definitely known to be for dissolution at the normal time, but latterly it seems his advisers' view has prevailed with him and the prospect of dissolution has dimmed. But this is not final yet, as the Bengal and Assam elections have their own tales to tell, while the Assembly politics themselves are so intricate and sometimes oppressive to a sensitive Government that there may be a possibility of a revision of their view within the next fortnight. So far an extension of the Assembly's life seems to be favoured very strongly. Of course, provinces like the Punjab will be only too glad to fall in with this view and postpone the election.

ALL EYES ON GENERAL ELECTIONS.

No thought is being given to the measure of self-Government which should follow the Simon enquiry, as the Government's mind is entirely clouded for the moment by its police activity and everything is left to the result of the British election and the Viceroy's conversations in England. But the political dullness that prevails here does not necessarily mean that it will continue to be so. But for that we must wait and watch.

INVADED BY BOMBAY CAPITALISTS.

In the commercial field, there seems to be something in the air as Simla is being invaded by hosts of Bombay capitalists. Is it the air mail contract that is in dispute or is it the banking inquiry? It seems Sir George Schuster, by committing himself to appoint an Indian as chairman, has annoyed the London City Pandits.

His difficulty is as to whom to select among Indian bankers of experience who could be expected to make a better success of the chairmanship of an important body than Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulah of the Fiscal Commission. In the end Sir George Schuster may have to fall on some leading politician with a commercial head for impartial chairmanship over a body of experts.

BENGALI DOCTOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 15.

News has come through from Saharanpur that the police succeeded in arresting to-day the Bengali doctor in whose house revolvers and bombs were alleged to have been found and who was reported to be absconding since the bombs were found.—A. P.

TO COMMEMORATE KING'S RECOVERY

—:o:—

All-India Fund Proposed

VICEROY'S THANKS GIVING APPEAL

SIMLA, May 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the following All-India Thanksgiving Appeal:—

"In response to the desire which has been expressed privately to me by individuals and publicly in the columns of the press, I have decided to open an All-India Fund to commemorate the recovery of His Majesty the King Emperor from a long and dangerous illness I propose, that the proceeds of this appeal should be utilised for the alleviation or prevention of sickness and disease in India, and I intend in due course to take the advice both of official and non-official persons throughout India before submitting for His Majesty's approval my suggestions as to the particular object to which the Thanksgiving Fund should be devoted. Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and will be acknowledged individually.—Irwin."—A. P.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONGRESS ULTIMATUM

—:o:—

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S SUGGESTION CRITICISED

DELHI, May 15.

Faridul Huq Ansari, Organising Secretary, Delh P. C. C., has issued the following statement to the Free Press of India, regarding the suggestion for the postponement of the Congress Ultimatum:—

Mr. J. K. Mehta's suggestion as regards postponement of the Congress ultimatum raises an issue of very great importance. It is astonishing that the suggestion should have been made at a conference over which a valiant fighter like Mr. Patel presided.

To begin with, it is a travesty of truth to assert that the Nehru Report does not command general support. It is futile for any one to belittle the importance of the Nehru Report, which has been accepted by all except a handful Shafites and a section of the Sikhs.

The saner and selfless section of the Muslims have accepted it, with slight modifications as is evident from the proceedings of the Muslim League held in Delhi, while Sardar Mangal Singh accepted it on behalf of the Sikhs.

So far as the question of national demand is concerned we are all united. It is nothing short of madness to go on indefinitely postponing the only means of enforcing the will of the people. Procrastination betrays a defeatist mentality.

Nothing has happened since the Calcutta Congress to make us change our mind. The passing of the Trades Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill in the teeth of public opposition ought to teach us a different lesson altogether.

The wholesale arrests of National workers and members of the Youth League is certainly not the sign of a change of heart. Free Press.

SPIRIT OF THE LEAGUE COVENANT

—:o:—

MR. BALDWIN EXPLAINS

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Baldwin speaking at Newport said that foreign nations must not expect us to do all disarming and debt-paying. That is not the spirit of the League Covenant. We all have got to march together, and we are marching with the quickest pace, but other nations cannot lag indefinitely behind.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTING GERMANY'S FINANCES

—:o:—

LONG-TERM LOAN SANCTIONED

LONDON, May 16.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adopted the Bill sanctioning the flotation of a long-term loan of five hundred million marks to put the country's finances on a sound basis.—Reuter.

FRANCE-BEIRUT SERVICE

—:o:—

LINKING UP INDIAN AIR MAIL

LONDON, May 16.

Paris, May 15.—The Air Minister, furnishing details to the pressmen of the plan for the development of commercial air services during the next year, said that the France-Beirut service would link up with the British Indian Air Mail and extend beyond Rangoon.—Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MR. NARIMAN

A CROWDED PROGRAMME AT NASIK

—:o:—

PRESIDES OVER YOUTH CONFERENCE

On Saturday, the 13th, Mr. K. F. Nariman on the invitation of the Youth League and Vasant Vyakhan Mala, to preside over the District Youth Conference and deliver a public lecture went to Nasik.

The Youth Conference was held at 9 a.m. and the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Marathe welcomed the distinguished guest and the delegates. Mr. Nariman delivered his Presidential address amidst scenes of enthusiasm. He laid stress upon the necessity of creating a proper national mentality so that the coming generation would be better prepared for the national struggle. He desired an intellectual evolution of the mind as a step towards the attainment of the goal.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

The same afternoon, the Nasik Municipality presented him with a Civic Address. It was a pleasant function and was largely attended by all sections of the community and Mr. Nariman in a brief reply stated that it was a welcome change in the Local Bodies that instead of presenting addresses to Officials alone as before they also voted addresses to National Workers. That indicated a change in the political mentality and atmosphere in the country. He dwelt upon some of the problems connected with Local-Self-Government particularly on the question of making their bodies independent of Government interference.

OPENS KHADI BHANDAR.

In the evening a crowded public meeting was held in Panchwati on the bank of the river under the presidentship of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C., when Mr. Nariman delivered an inspiring address on the "Present Political Situation." The following morning Mr. Nariman visited Nadgaon and opened a 'Khadi Bhandar' and was also presented with a Civic Address by the Municipality of that place. He also discussed the situation at Baglan and Malegaon talukas as regard the revision settlement and left by Punjab Mail for Bombay.

WEST END CO.'S CLERK IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate reserved judgment in the case in which Casmir Remedios, a clerk in the West End Watch Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant.

The accused in his written statement admitted that he used to order out stamps as alleged by the prosecution of the approximate value of Rs. 9,000. He was not paid in cash for the stamps but he got perforated stamps with the name of the company thereon. These stamps were kept in a drawer of his table to which other persons also had an access. Further as ordered by his masters he would hand over stamps as required by other departments of the firm. In his absence peons and other clerks used to take stamps from his drawer. In short he had no exclusive possession over these stamps.

Besides this he had other duties to attend to as for instance packing and despatching expensive jewellery and watches to up country customers which took up much of his time. The perforated stamps were of absolutely no value to him and contented that he had never admitted his guilt, and that the assumption that other clerks of the firm were honest and above suspicion and their records were quite correct was without justification. He argued that the prosecution had therefore failed to bring home the charge to the accused and prayed that he should be acquitted.

BOMBAY RIOTS ENQUIRY

—:o:—

ORAL EVIDENCE POSTPONED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of the present disturbed conditions in the city the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee has decided to postpone the date for taking oral evidence to June 24, while the last date for submission of written statements will be June 10.

AND STILL THEY COME

—:o:—

ANOTHER "RED" LETTER

DELHI, May 16.

Another "Red" letter was received by the "Hindustan Times" this morning bearing post-mark 'Jhansi', The letter purports to be from the murderers of Mr. Saunders, as the author of the letter calls himself, offers a reward of Rs. 10,000 for his arrest, and adds that he is staying with Khuni Khan, described as the Officer Commanding, Jhansi Division, Red Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.—A. P.

TRADE LICENSES IN THE TRANSVAAL

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Advice to the Agent-General

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The office of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa is certainly not a bed of roses. Sir K V Reddi, I see from the mail letter received from South Africa is having his hands full. The greatest cause of anxiety so far as I can see is in connection with trade licences in the area known as the Gold area in the Transvaal. The largest number of Indian traders in the Transvaal are to be found in this area and these trade licences are a matter of life and death for them. They have built up large business in the hope of being able to have their licences renewed from year to year. Having survived the danger in the Kruger regime of their business being summarily closed at any time, they have rightly or wrongly come to believe that their licences will be perpetually renewed so long as they carry on an honest trade. I have certainly thought that the settlement of 1914 covered all these traders and their successors. If these were not vested rights, I do not know what vested rights could be in the Transvaal for them. But now I understand that Municipalities are refusing to issue these licenses, taking cover under a sectaion of the Gold Law. Legally speaking perhaps the Gold Law would prohibit Asiatics' trading. But that law was in existence even during the Kruger regime. It was in existence in 1914 when this settlement was arrived at. Therefore Sir K. V. Reddi should have no difficulty in securing protection for these traders. The agreement which was brought about by the Habibullah deputation contemplates levelling up of the British Indian position in South Africa. Levelling up will be a meaningless term for these traders if the only means of earning their bread and butter is taken away from them. It is necessary therefore for public opinion here to strengthen the hands of the Agent in South Africa and the hands of the Government of India in prosecuting the claim for the protection of these traders. The matter is not free from difficulty I know. There is the general election pending in South Africa. The Union Ministers left to themselves will probably grant the protection that is so desirable. And that should be considered as obligatory if there is to be an honourable fulfilment of the Cape pact. But the electoral conditions in South Africa are not very different from these conditions in other parts of the world. But, however, difficult the situation may be these traders must be protected. There is a proper, legitimate, easy way out of the difficulty apart from fresh legislation. Law 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal is still in existence. The Gold Law does not supercede that law. Therefore the Gold Law has got to be read in conjunction with the Law 3 of 1885. Now that law enables the Government to declare wards, streets and locations as proper for Indian habitation and trade. It is open therefore to the Union Government by administrative action to declare such areas where Indians are now trading to be proper places for Indian trade and residence.

There are other matters equally delicate but I need not refer to them at this stage as the danger in connection with them is not imminent and as it is necessary for public opinion to be crystalised so as to concentrate over this single imminent danger.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London May 15.
Interest, Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
,, 7 Days' Market Loan	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-1/8 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	5-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

	London May 15. £.
Copper Braziers	98
Yellow Metal	76
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	200-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, May 15.
Demand Bills	484.62

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA BRAND

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

For full particulars apply to :—

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The outstanding achievement of Chevrolet history!

A SIX AT THE COST OF A FOUR

Chevrolet world-renowned ECONOMY maintained.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD. to-day announces the Outstanding Achievement of Chevrolet History—a six in the price range of the four.

Spectacular as Chevrolet's achievements have been in the past—notable as its engineering triumphs have proved themselves to be—the presentation of this remarkable new car dwarfs even previous Chevrolet accomplishments. It introduces into the low price field an entirely new measure of performance, comfort, beauty, style and value.

Developed from more than a hundred motors designed over a period of years specially for this great new car, its new six cylinder valve-in-head engine stands out as a masterpiece of automotive engineering. Remarkably smooth and quiet—outstanding in both its speed and acceleration—it makes truly luxurious performance the pleasure of the many rather than the privilege of the few.

In beauty, too, this Outstanding Chevrolet is in advance of other cars—so smart, so stylish, and so distinctively appointed are its beautiful new Fisher bodies made by the world's most famous coach-builders.

See this sensational new car at its advanced showing. You wil' be amazed to find the tremendous progress which has been made in providing outstanding beauty, comfort, style and performance at prices so remarkably low.

PRICES: (at ports: Distribution to interior points extra)

Tourer	- -	**Rs. 2,595**
Sedan	- -	**Rs. 3,375**
Utility Truck	-	**Rs. 2,345**

"The greatest value it is possible to produce"

"We have genuine pleasure in announcing here the Chevrolet Six—the greatest achievement in Chevrolet history. Knowing the great need this huge region for low cost transportation knowing that in this model General Motors India Limited, is offering the greatest value it is possible to produce, I am confident of immediate public approval of both cars and trucks."

Managing Director
General Motors India Ltd.

Amazing new Speed POWER and Comfort

38 GREAT NEW FEATURES

Here is a classified list of the more important improvements included in the New Chevrolet for 1929.

New Smoothness—32% MorePower—Faster Get-away—Greater Speed

1. 6-cylinder valve-in-head motor.
2. Motor fully enclosed.
3. Rugged balanced crankshaft.
4. Fabric camshaft gear.

NEW BEAUTY.

1. Beautiful new Fisher bodies.
2. Beautiful new colours.
3. Chromium plated radiator.
4. Headlamps with chromium plated rims.
5. Chromium plated headlamp standards.
6. New hood with narrow louvres.
7. One-piece full-crown beaded fenders.
8. Rubber covered steel running boards.

NEW ECONOMY and DEPENDABILITY.

1. More than 25 miles per gallon.
2. AC Petrol pump and filter.
3. Positive lubrication to all bearings.
4. Automatic lubrication to valves.
5. Self-adjusting dry-disc clutch.
6. Stronger rear axle gears.
1. Advanced combustion chamber design.
2. High speed gear ratio, 3.8 to 1.
3. Accelerating pump on carburetor.
4. Hot-spot intake manifold.
5. Smooth sliding gear transmission.

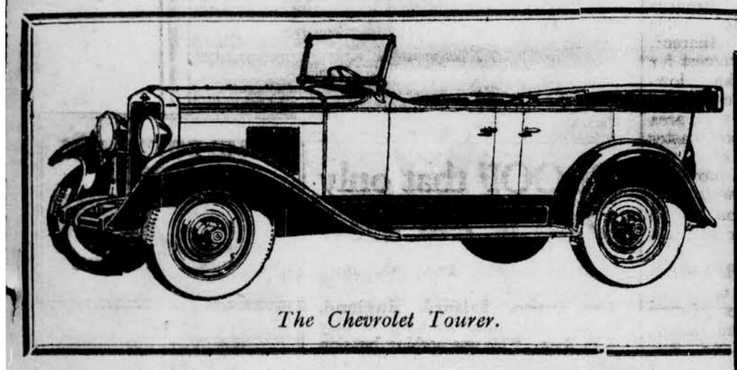
NEW COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.

1. Longer, roomier Fisher Bodies.
2. Adjustable driver's seat in all closed models.
3. Cader type sun visor.
4. Fisher VV windshield.
5. Deep comfortable cushions.
6. Indirectly lighted instrument panel.
7. Water temperature indicator on dash.
8. Shock Absorber Plates on Springs.
9. 107-inch wheelbase.

NEW SAFETY.

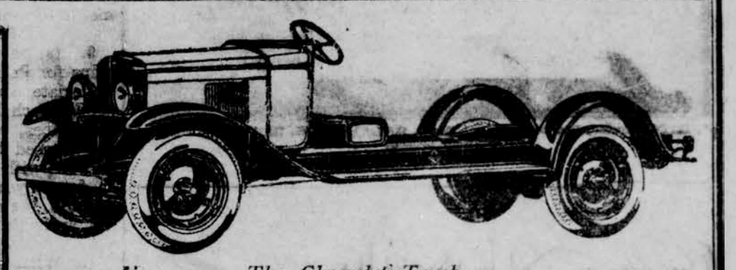
1. Separate emergency brakes.
2. Foot control two-beam type headlamps.
3. Theft proof elector lock.
4. Ball bearing worm-and-gear steering.
5. Safety Petrol tank in rear.
6. New four-wheel brakes—safe, quiet.

—and built and tested in Bombay—warranted by General Motors—serviced throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.



The Chevrolet Tourer.

The Chevrolet Sedan.



The Chevrolet Truck.

ON DISPLAY TO-DAY

News
OF THE 1929 CHEVROLET
CHEVROLET ANNOUNCES "SIX"
A SIX AT THE COST OF A FOUR
GENERAL MOTORS IMPORTANT NEW MOVE
GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN LOW PRICED CAR HISTORY
ECONOMY RETAINED
THIRTY-EIGHT ADVANTAGES

FULL DETAILS

Full details of the many technical advantages which make the new Chevrolet the Outstanding Achievement in Chevrolet History are contained in a fully illustrated eight page newspaper which can be obtained from the Dealer whose address is nearest to your home. Get your copy to-day.

Bombay Garage, Bombay.
Bombay Garage, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Garage, Nagpur.
Belgaum Motor Works & Transport Co., Belgaum.
Jamnadhar Potdar, Akola, Berar.
Malaviya Brothers & Co., Rajkot, Kathiawar.
Noshirwan & Co., Sivaganj, Indore, C.I.
Raja Cycle & Motor Garage, Ajmere.
Rai Saheb N. S. Rathi, Amraoti, Berar.
Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Balkishanlal, Khamgaon, Berar.
Sholapur Motor Stores, Sholapur.
Trilochanlal Brothers, Dharwar.
P. G. Virgincar, Margao, Goa.

CHEVROLET

COME AND SEE THEM

YOU are cordially invited to call at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's showrooms and inspect these splendid cars. Any dealer will be delighted to arrange a demonstration run without the slightest obligation and to give you full particulars of the generous plan of convenient deferred payments authorised by General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

Come in to-day!

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

BUILDING CARS IN THE EAST FOR THE EAST

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

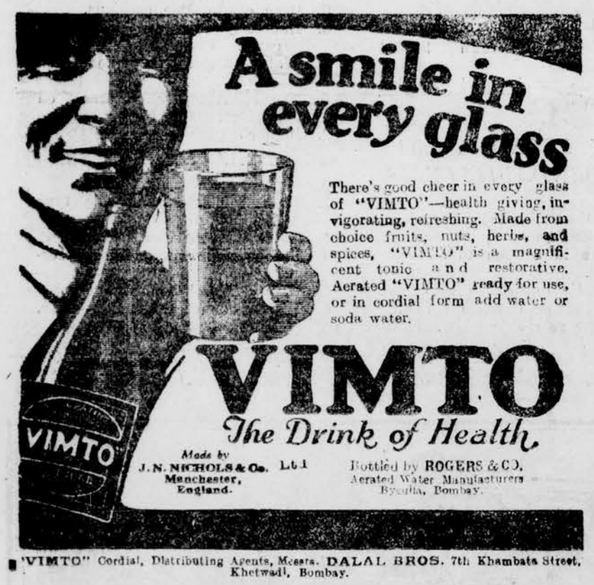
MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
VIMTO
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

Horlick's - for the sickroom
Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden; but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND ABORIGINAL TRIBES

—:o:—

Their Condition and Grievances

BOMBAY GOVT, COMMITTEE ISSUES QUESTIONAIRE

We publish below the questionnaire issued by the Committee "to enquire into the educational and economic condition and grievances of the 'depressed' classes (Untouchables) and of the Aboriginal Tribes in the Presidency", appointed by the Government of Bombay. The Committee desire that replies to the questionnaire should reach the Committee before the 30th June. Those who are desirous to have copies of the questionnaire, should write to O. H. B. Starte, Esquire, I.C.S., Chairman for the Committee on the 'depressed' classes and Aboriginal Tribes, Dharwar (M. & S. M. Rly.).

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. (a) What castes in your opinion should be included amongst the (1) Untouchable castes and (2) Aboriginal Tribes for the Bombay Presidency?

(b) Do the Untouchable castes observe untouchability amongst themselves? If so grade them according to the degree of untouchability.

2. As the expression "Depressed Classes" is too indefinite and as the word "untouchable" is offensive, can you suggest any other term less offensive and sufficiently definite to include only such classes and castes whose touch is deemed to cause pollution.

EDUCATION.

3. What are the obstacles to the spread of education among the untouchables castes and Aboriginal Tribes?

4. How far can these Castes and Tribes beneficially take advantage of the schools meant for the general public or do you advocate separate schools where the population justifies them?

5. Do you advocate any changes in the curriculum of the Primary Schools which are specially established for these Castes and Tribes from (1) Infant to fourth standard. (2) Fifth to seventh standard. with a view to promote vocational training amongst them?

6. Do you advocate that the teachers of these special schools should be drawn mainly from the same castes as the scholars?

7. Do yoou advocate the advisibility of establishing Boarding schools for these Castes and Tribes supplementary to ordinary special schools? Can you suggest hoow the expenditure should be met? Could or would the parents pay part of the cost?

8. How far do you think the spread of higher education among the intelligent members of these communities raises the status of their respective communities and if so, can you suggest any measures for attaining this end.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

9. (a) Should separate scholarships for Primary, Secondary and Collegiate courses be allotted for (1) Untouchables and (2) Aboriginal Tribes, with the proviso that the unused balances are carried forward with a view to their use in future years for the same purpose, if suitable candidates are not available in any particular year.

(b) What should be the value of each scholarship in each of the three stages of education?

(c) Should all the pupils be given cash scholarships or other assistance in all the three stages of education or a percentage only and if so, what percentage?

10. Is it desirable to make special facilities for training classes for both unqualified and untrained teachers from these Castes and Tribes?

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

11. (a) Has the transfer of Primary Education from the Provincial Government to the School Boards of the Local Authorities affected the spread of Primary Education amongst these people?

(b) If the transfer has affected it adversely would you advocate a special agency for taking charge of these schools and if so what form should this agency take?

(c) Alternatively, assuming you advocate the continuation of the control of the Local Authorities are you in favour of the establishment of a special Inspectorate to safeguard the educational interests of these classes?

12. If the compulsory provisions of Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923, are not likely to be applied to a particular area in the near future would you advocate the application of compulsion to these classes only and if so how?

13. Have you any suggestions for increasing the education amongst the girls of these classes and for their curriculum?

14. Should special lessons be introduced into the curriculum of the ordinary schools inculcating the need for removing the injustice and wrongs done hitherto to these Castes and Tribes and urging the necessity of equal treatment to them?

15. (a) Has the Government Order, Educational Department No. P-23 dated the 23rd February 1923 regarding admission and seating of children of the Depressed Classes in ordinary schools been brought into force in your district?

(b) Are you in favour of stopping all educational grants where these orders are not enforced to ensure compliance therewith? If not what other plenary measures do you advocate to secure the same end?

ECONOMIC.

16. (a) Do you know of any special Co-operative Society for these Castes and Tribes whether weavers, tanners, rope-makers, broom-makers or engaged in other agricultural or occupational employment?

(b) Do you think that these Castes and Tribes get sufficient benefit out of the general Co-operative societies or do you advocate the formation of special societies composed of them only?

17. Do any persons or groups out of these Castes and Tribes work as serfs to landholders or house-holders on account of their indebtedness, if so on what terms? Please describe their normal condition. Are they attached to the soil and passed oon from owner to owner?

18. (a) What are the special impediments in the way of these Castes and Tribes following the ordinary occupation and professions open to all?

(b) Can you suggest any measures for the economic betterment of the occupational Castes and Tribes?

(c) Can you suggest any measures for the employment and economic betterment of non-occupational Castes and Tribes?

COLONISATION SCHEME.

19. Do you favour the Mysore system (see appendix I) or any other plan for the formation of colonies on forest or other lands for these Castes and Tribes where land is available? If so, can you suggest any measure for supplying capital to such colonies?

20. (a) Do these Castes and Tribes perform any service for (a) Villagers and (b) Government and are they paid for the same and if so, whether by villagers or by Government or by both? What is the nature of payment and is it adequate?

(b) Are they compelled to remove or skin dead animals and if so what do they get in return? Are you in favour of such compulsion and if o for what reasons?

21. Have these Castes and Tribes to do any forced labour and if so, of what nature and what is its effect upon the moral and material well being of these people?

22. (a) Is the employment of the untouchable Castes and Aboriginal Tribes in Public Service adequate?

(b) Are there any departments of Government in which in your opinion these Castes and Tribes can be given preference in the immediate future in the matter of recruitment?

(c) Is there any ban on their employment in any department Civil or Military?

(d) Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the employment of these Castes and Tribes in service, public or private?

INDEBTEDNESS.

23. (a) Is indebtedness widely spread amongst these Castes and Tribes? From which class of money lenders do they usually borrow? Have they by reason of the fact that they belong to these Castes and Tribes, to pay higher rate of interest than is usually paid by members of the other communities and if so what is the rate of interest?

(b) Do you favour any enactment such as the English Money lenders Act to prevent the usurous rates of interest being charged to debtors?

(c) To what extent have these Castes and Tribes been dispossessed of their lands by their creditors as a result of their indebtedness?

(d) What benefit, if any, have these Castes and Tribes derived directly or indirectly from the application of the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act to your district?

24. Do you suggest that there should be any periodical investigation of the economic life of typical members of these Castes and Tribes with a view to compare their relative position with that of other typical villagers?

25. Is there any migration from these classes from villages to cities? What are the causes of such migration?

SOCIAL.

26. Are there instances in your district where the wearing of clothes or ornaments usually worn by the higher classes is prohibited by the village public in the case of these Castes and Tribes?

27. How far do the higher classes respond to the attempts of the untouchable castes for their own uplift?

28. What opportunities are there in your area for the members of these Castes and Tribes for mixing socially with other castes. If there are none at present would you suggest any measures for establishing contact?

29. For the furtherance of prohibition amongst these classes do you advocate any changes in the present Abkari policy of Government?

30. What steps, if any, would you suggest for improving the housing and the sanitary condition of the areas in which these classes live?

31. Are these Castes and Tribes admitted ordinarily in dispensaries, hospitals and dharamshalas and are they allowed the use of wells maintained by Government, Municipalities and Local Boards?

32. (a) Assuming that there is untouchability towards the lower grades of untouchables by the higher grades thereof, what measures do you suggest for meeting the wants of the lower grades of untouchables?

(b) Do there exist in your area sufficient facilities for those castes lower down in the scale of untouchability for (1) the provision of drinking water from wells or taps and (ii) instruction in schools? Do you favour such separate treatment?

33. What measures do you advocate for the stoppage of the evil customs of dedication of girls as Murlies, Devadasis and Basvis, and males as Waghyas and Potras?

GENERAL.

34. Under the Rules framed under the Primary Education Act 1923, the list given under "Depressed Classes" contains in addition to the untouchable castes and aboriginal tribes, a number of castes which are touchable though backward. Does this grouping hinder the election of members of the untouchable castes and aboriginal tribes to District or Municipal school Boards, and if so, what remedy would you suggest to ensure this privilege being enjoyed by these Castes and Tribes.

35. (a) Are any members of the Untouchable Class and Aboriginal Tribes elected to Village Panchayats? If not, would you favour the principle of reservation of seats being introduced in the constitution of the village panchayat to secure their representation?

(b) Are these Castes and Tribes represented on local bodies in your area? Is their representation adequate? Should such representation be through election, nomination or reservation of seats?

36. Would you favour any special Officer being appointed per-

Continued on next page

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

Advt.)

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity, etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10 ten.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay

The Expert Knows

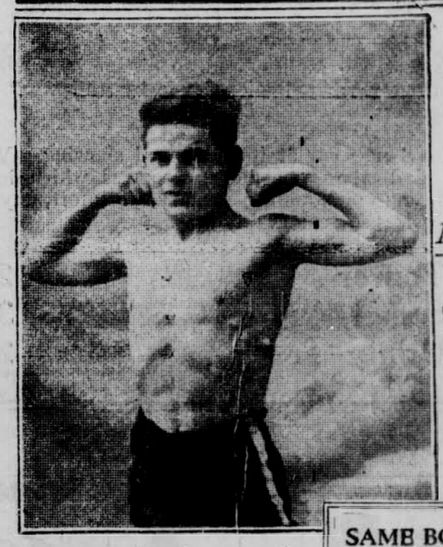
that Castrol lubricates perfectly. That's why it has more records and achievements to its credit than all other motor oils combined! Try it in your car and notice how friction and carbon are both eliminated, how smoothly the engine runs, and how many more miles per gallon are given.

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

is obtainable throughout India at the same price as ordinary motor oils—and there's a grade for your car. Remember—the experts always use Castrol. Be equally wise, CASTROL-ISE!!

C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD.,
16, Ballard Road, - - - - - - BOMBAY,
and at Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Lahore, Delhi, Penang and Singapore, etc.

No. 823



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months: weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months: weight 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

WORLD PRODUCE MARKETS

Russia Looks abroad for Wheat Supply

DROP IN RUBBER PRICES

RYE.

In sympathy with the break in Wheat in Chicago, Rye futures values receded and showed declines of 1-7|8 to 2-7|8 cents since our last report.

Broomhall says that there are heavy supplies forthcoming in the revised estimate of farm reserves by the Council of Growers. This authority estimates that there were still 5,300,000 quarters of Rye in first hands on 15th March against 2,700,000 quarters a year ago. A heavier farm consumption of this cereal is needed if prices are to be maintained. Fortunately millers have been buying more freely of late and there has been some increase in the foreign demand. Comments on the European Rye crop are generally favourable in spite of continuation of low temperatures. Growth is rather backward in some instances but the plant has weathered the winter very well and will come on rapidly under warm conditions.

Shipments have been heavier during the week, amounting to 86,000 quarters. Clearances from Argentina now amount to 403,000 quarters, leaving a theoretical surplus of 500,000 quarters still to be shipped.

The American visible supply is returned at 6,965,000 bushels this week, compared with 5,439,000 bushels a year ago.

SUGAR.

The upward trend in prices continued last week, but Mr. Hoover's speech, indicating that nothing immediate is likely to be done with regard to any increase in the Tariff into the U. S. A., disappointed bulls, and there has been a sharp reaction both in New York and London.

The New York University Bureau of Research estimates world supplies from completed and currennt crops at about 800,000 tons greater than last year. An increase is in prospect in the earliest producing countries, where production begins in May, of about 370,000 tons, while as regards the later producing countries the outlook is for some increase in European Beet crop outside Russia and in the United States. This makes a total increase in available and prospective supplies of nearly one million and a quarter tons.

Trade circulars in recent weeks carry the most pessimistic tone in several years, yet it should be obvious that this very recession in price at this time of the year is one of the few bullish factors for the price trend for the second half of the year. In the last two years a substantial increase in price at this period of the year has been followed by a sharp, largely compensatory decline. In 1927 this increase was in April and May, while in 1928 it was in February and March, with renewed recovery in May after an April downward trend. The importance of a price decline in the first half of the year lies in the effect on beet sowings throughout the world. This year beet sowings have been retarded in Europe because of the unusual and abnormal weather conditions. In fact the outlook is so uncertain that Mr. Licht has announced that it is impossible at present to issue their preliminary estimate of sowings for various countries, although they expect a moderate increase for Europe, excluding Russia. Because of this retarding of sowings the course of prices for April and part of May becomes more significant than usual. In Czecho-Slovakia and America the promise of Government subsidies to growers may encourage some increase in sowings over last year, but it remains true that the price trend of recent weeks is a discouraging factor which increased tariffs and other measures only partially offset, and if the present price situation continues sowings must fall off relatively if not absolutely.

The low price level of the last five months has been accompanied by a large increase in world indicated consumption—about 9.6 per cent. Primarily, this increase is due to the fact that Cane refiners have markedly increased their consumption of Raw Sugar, and exporting countries, particularly Java, have shipped unusually large quantities to the Far East. Deliveries of Beet Sugar have also increased.

With an increase of about 800,000 tons in the current supply and no significant decrease in price in important producing centres for the new crop, the continuance of the present high rate of visible consumption is pre-requisite to any price improvement in the latter part of the year.

COFFEE.

The market has been nervous and irregular during the week and price movements have been influenced to a great extent by fluctuations in the Brazilian exchange.

Laneuville estimates world deliveries of all kinds of Coffees for the nine months up to 1st April, at 16,734,000 bags compared with 17,711,000 bags in the same period last year. Arrivals of milds in the United States and Europe, however, total 6,013,000 bags against 5,580,000 bags, an excess of some 450,000 bags. Coupled with a decline of about one million bags in total world deliveries, this makes Brazil almost 1-1|2 million bags behind, and the situation is getting no better, as milds continue to sell at an extremely cheap price compared with Santos Coffees. The figures show, however, that March deliveries of all kinds were larger for the same months a year ago, which perhaps is evidence that invisible stocks had then reached their minimum. It has been on the world policy of keeping down invisible supplies to a dangerously small proportion that Brazil relies for her ability periodically to squeeze the market, but whether she can squeeze it now is extremely doubtful in spite of the rumours prevailing regarding the Brazillian loan.

LARD.

Prices show a small decline on the week, but in view of the weakness of grains the market has held comparatively steady.

The principal feature continues to be the lightness of Hog receipts, but this is offset by a very quiet cash and export trade.

For the moment there is no indication of any important price movement in either direction.

METALS.

Copper.—An uncertain and nervous tendency has prevailed in Standard during the week, and still further ground has been lost in values, although a stronger tone has developed during the past two days. A feature of the recent trading has been important purchases for American account, whilst a fair amount of hedge selling has contributed to the weakness. During the recent fall in values very heavy bear sales were made, most of which have gone into the hands of strong holders, and in view of the expectation that stocks in U. K. warehouses will probably be depleted by over 3,000 tons this month, there is every sign that a much increased backwardation will rule before long.

The American statistics for March were as follows:—

	March.	Feb.
	Short Tons.	
Refined output	163,561	141,383
Deliveries	105,860	98,771
Exports	59,946	50,151
Refined stocks at end of month	52,968	55,213
Blister output	158,954	134,240
Blister stocks at end of month	242,341	234,951
U.S. mine output	93,303	84,769

These figures show a record in both output and deliveries of Electro. The latter was rather anticipated, but it has been somewhat surprising to find that output has spurted to such an extent, considering the frequent statements that refineries have been working to full capacity for some months past. American stocks are in any case reduced, but an important question arises as to whether the heavy deliveries represent tonnage beyond consumers' actual needs, and thus create private stock, which may be re-offered for sale.

Tin.—A further sharp decline occurred on Monday, when prices fell to the lowest touched for some considerable time. Some improvement has taken place since then, until yesterday afternoon, when the market eased again on heavy selling. There has been no special feature in the trading. Selling pressure having predominated, while it is pretty certain that stale bull accounts have been largely liquidated. The lower level has attracted buyers in anticipation of a reaction, and any reappearance of special support from the group would probably engender the confidence required. Shipments from Bolivia have declined somewhat recently, but elsewhere production continues to increase. On the other hand, consumption continues on a very high scale, and both the tinplate and motor trade are busily occupied.

Lead.—Liquidation of an important stale bull account caused a setback last week followed by an immediate recovery. The market at present appears to be in a sound position. Support has been forthcoming from influential quarters recently on any signs of setback and sentiment has thereby been improved. Consumers have been reserved pending more stable conditions when it is considered that a fair amount of buying is to be done. Arrivals have been light this month in U. K. and metal appears likely to be none too plentiful for a while.

Spelter.—There is no special feature to report, markets having been quiet and steady throughout the week. Definite resistance appears to be given against lower levels and some better demand is in evidence from glavanizers. The American March statistics are satisfactory, showing reduction in stock by 2,658 tons and 112 fewer retorts in operation.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND ABORIGINAL TRIBLES

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

manently to act as a protector of these Castes and Tribes as in Madras (see Appendix ii) if so, what would be his main duties?

37. Have you any other suggestions for the uplift of these castes and tribes?

APPENDIX I.

In the year 1927 an order was passed by the Mysore Government for starting as an experiment one Adi Karnatak Co-operative Society consisting of 20 members who at the time of selection, were residing within easy reach of one another. Each member of the society was to be given 6 to 8 acres of land free, on condition that they should not be alienated by the members for a period of ten years from the date of the grant. Provision was also made for advancing to each family a sum of Rs. 80 for the purchase of a pair of bullocks and Rs. 20 in all for agricultural implements, manure, seed and fodder for the bullocks. For subsistence till the first harvest, ragi and other articles of food were to be supplied on credit up to a limit of Rs. 10 for each family per month. Half the amount advanced for the purchase of bullocks, etc. and half the cost of the provision supplied to the members for subsistence was to be treated as a free grant and written off and the other half to be recovered from the members in 5 to 8 equal annual instalments, according to the circumstances of each individual case. The cost of starting a society on these lines was calculated to be Rs. 3,000 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Cost of 20 pairs of bullocks at Rs. 80 per pair	1,600
Subsistence charges, 20 families for 5 months at Rs. 10 per family per month	1,000
Implements, manure, seed, fodder etc.	400
Total	3,000

APPENDIX II.

An important branch of the work of the Commissioner of Labour in the Madras Presidency is to act as a Protector of the Depressed Classes. His main lines of work in this connection are the provision of house sites, the organization and supervision of Co-operative Societies, provision of schools including hostels, the construction of wells, tanks, and roads and the provision of burial grounds, latrines and pathways for these clases.

Where the Depressed Classes have not sufficient space in the gaothanor it is unsuitable, Government waste land is sought for and converted into village site, and distributed amongst those who need it. As a rule however such land is not available, and the Labour Commissioner has to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act. The compensation is advanced by Government and is repaid gradually by the new holders through a Co-operaive Society.

The establishment of special schools for the Depressed Classes is a very important feature of the work. Instruction is free, all books, slates, etc., are provided. Most of the teachers are recruited from the Depressed Classes. Scholarships for maintenance whilst in schools or undergoing industrial training are allotted through the Department.

The Labour Commissioner also watches over the interests of the Depressed Classes in the matter of distribution of land and in their representation on the local bodies.

PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
There's NO Conjuring with PASSING SHOW Quality!
Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time
As pure to-day as in 1920 - 100% Pure Virginia
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
P.S.6

2 Years Agony Ended
Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up
Mrs. M. Tate, of 8, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."
World-famous for over 70 years
For the treatment of
Abscesses,
Ulcers,
Bad Legs,
Boils,
Glandular Swellings,
Clarke's Blood Mixture
For the treatment of
Eczema,
Rashes,
Sore Places,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Gout, etc.
Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ALLERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power
And miracles of Astrology by Prof PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr Bhimji K. Jhotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar)Una, writes, 20th October, 1928.—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Rs. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.
Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

So t is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 17 1929

ALL WAYS LEAD TO KABUL

—:o:—

General Nadir-khan's Progress

AMANULLAH'S IMPENDING ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL

PESHAWAR, May 15.

It is reported that General Nadir Khan has succeeded in rallying a large number of lashkars at Suisnik. Hasham Khan has also joined him. Amanullah's eldest son, who on hearing of his father's plight left his studies in Europe and came to Afghanistan via Russia, is reported now, accompanied by Ghulam Nabi, to be proceeding to Kabul through the help of the Wordhaks. Magaiulla is said to have secured the co-operation of the Jawi tribes for advancing on Kabul. Information shows that Mulla Fazlurrehman alias Sheragha, brother of Hazrat Shorebazar, while carrying vigorous anti-Amanullah propaganda among Sulemankhel tribes, was surprised during the night by pro-Amanullah Waziris who killed all in the camp; but the Mulla took to flight under the cover of darkness and was thus spared. A traveller from Kabul states that Bacha-i-Saqao commands unusual regal power in these days. Rumours about Amanullah's impending attack on Kabul are daily prevalent.—A. P.

MADRAS JEWELLERS' LOSS

—:o:—

MANAGER MISSING SINCE MONDAY

MADRAS, May 16.

Mr. A. J. Rees, Office Manager of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons jewellers, has been missing ever since Monday morning. Mr. Rees is an Englishman. He left the firm on the morning of Monday, with the object of making a business call at Vepery. He did not fulfil his engagement, and from the time he left the factory no trace has been discovered of his whereabouts. No reason can be given for his sudden disappearance.—Free Press.

MORE MONEY FOR MAHATMA

—:o:—

KALAHASTI'S GIFT TO GANDHIJI

KALAHASTI, May 16.

The public of Kalashasti presented Mahatma Gandhi with a purse of Rs. 1,432. The Taluk Board and the Union Board presented addresses of welcome to Mahatmaji. The party left for Tirupathi on the 15th.—Free Press.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA MANDAL

—:o:—

REPLY TO LETTER TO MAHARAJA

JAMNAGAR, May 16.

Jamnagar Prajamandal has received the followoing dated May 15 from the Political Secretary in reply to its telegram requesting His Highness for the favour of an interview in Bombay:—

"His Highness has received your telegram and has directed me to inform you that Highness' stay in Bombay is very short. His Highness is at all times prepared to meet his subjects and friends in Bombay in a social way even though pressed with engagements, but it is a practice with Highness to discuss political matters relating to his State in the State itself and not in outside places, to which practice his Highness will adhere."—Free Press.

THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Heavy Agenda for Simla Session

SIMLA, May 16.

All the members of the Assembly and the department of the Government of India are being reminded by the Assembly Office to-day of the legislation, consisting both official and non-official bills, which was not finally disposed of at the meetings of the Assembly in New Delhi.

No less than 25 bills are thus pending consideration, showing an unusual congestion of business. Of these bills only 10 are official bills of which the Public Safety Bill is one. Remarks explaining the stage of the Bill explain: "Introduced on the 4th February 1929; referred to Select Committee on the 7th February; Report of the Select Committee presented on 20th February; motion to take the bill as amended by the Select Committee into consideration was made on 28th March but further discussion was not resumed on account of the President's ruling on the subject".

Of the other official bills only two stand at the stage of introduction, namely the Flywood Industry Protection Bill and the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill. Those official measures which are now in charge of Select Committees are the Negotiable Instruments Amendment Bill, the Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Bill, the Patents Designs Amendment Bill and the Transfer of Property Amendment Bills. The Dangerous Drugs Bill was circulated and opinions thereon have already been received for further consideration while the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill which was recirculated as amended by the Select Committee is still being considered by various commercial and other bodies concerned. a

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Of the non-official bills pending there are 15 bills at various stages. A statement regarding the chequered career of the Hindu Child Marriage Bill of Mr. Sarda mentions that motion to take the bill as amended by the Select Committee into consideration was postponed till the publication of the report of the Age of Consent Committee. The only private bill which is pending at the stage of Report of Select Committee is Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill while measures entrusted to Select Committees are Mr. Neogy's Inland Steam Vessels Bill and Mr. Haji's Deferred Rebates Bill.

Those on which opinions have been received are Mr. Neogy's Indian Merchandise Marks Bill, Mr. Yakub's Interest Bill, Sir Harising Gour's Children's Protection Bill and the Special Marriage Amendment Bill, and Mr. Matin Choudhury's Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Kelkar's Life Assurance Companies Bill and Mr. Bhargava's Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code stand at the stage of introduction while the bill of Mr. Bhargava amending section 552 Criminal Procedure Code has been referred for opinions. Besides these twenty-five pending bills notice has been received of forty-five bills of which non-official members have given fresh notice for introduction, showing that any prospect of normal conclusion of the life of the legislature has not made them abate in their legislative work.—A. P.

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES IN JAMNAGAR

—:o:—

The office of the Indian States Peoples' Conference has received the following telegrams about the situation in Jamnagar:—

JAMNAGAR, May 15.

Vachanalaya searched. Sayanprassad to be prosecuted.

JAMNAGAR, May 16.

Gokuldas arrested. One Ravishanker arrested and released. Situation serious.

ALLEGED INDECENT PROPOSALS TO 'PHONE GIRL

—:o:—

FURTHER HEARING OF THE CASE

Further evidence was recorded on Thursday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency, Third Court, Bombay, in the case in which Miss Eileen Hibbert of the Bombay Telephone Company, charged Jivaji Motiram Satam, a Hindu office boy, in a firm of publishers, with outraging her modesty by making indecent suggestions to her over the telephone.

Mr. J. P. Mathos, Exchange Inspector, Telephone Company stated, that on the afternoon (between 3-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m.) of Sunday, April 7, Miss James, a telephone operator, rang him up and asked him to trace the person, who rang 293. She wished to know who it was that rang 293 up. He traced that number which was 20297 and told Miss James that he had done so. The number was that of Messrs. Butterworth and Co., publishers. After some time, Miss James rang him up again and told him that the man had come. He thereupon asked her to ring up the Chief Engineer. The latter, a few minutes later sent for the witness. When he went to him, he found the accused telling him that this is the first time I am committing a mistake and I will not do it again"

Cross-examined by Mr. V. P. Sarat, counsel for the defence, witness explained the process by which numbers could be detected. He had no idea as to what the matter was when Miss James rang him up twise on the afternoon of that day.

In reply to the Magistrate as to why he did not inform Miss James the number traced, witness stated that the instructions in the office were that no numbers traced were to be disclosed to anybody without the permission of the Operating Engineer.

In reply to counsel for the defence, as to why he had been sent for by the Chief Engineer downstairs on Sunday afternoon, witnes replied that it was to see that the accused did not run away.

A CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. S. Iyer, an accounts clerk, of Messrs. Butterworth and Co., Esplanade Road, was the next witness.

In reply to Mr. Nariman, witness deposed that he had been in the employ of Butterworth's for two years now. The accused, who was employed as an office boy there, attended office on Sunday, April 7. The office was opened in the morning by the Manager, who shortly after went away. Witness was there in the office till 5-45 p.m. and the accused was also there till about 5 or 5-15 p.m. when, with his permission, the accused went out. He (the accused) did not come back till the office was closed at 5-45 p.m. that day.

There was a telephone, continued witness, in his office, but that was in the Manager's room.

Mr. A. E. Lomos, Operating Engineer of the Telephone Company, the last witness for the day, deposed to having asked J. P. Mathos, Exchange Inspecter, out of curiosity on April 8 in regard to the number he had traced the previous afternoon. In reply to his query, Mathos gave him the number. He was not present in the office at that time of the incident. He was informed of it later in the evening (April 7) at the Bombay Gymkhana by the Chief Engineer, who had also told him that the man was handed over to the police.

The case was adjourned to May 23.

PARDESHIS IN ASSAULT CASE

—:o:—

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, disposed of a case in which Vishwanathprasad Ramprasad, Mohabirprasad Mangalshivnandan, Ramavtar and seventeen other Pardeshis stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting and assaulting Police constables on duty as public servants. The alleged incident took place during Diwali last year.

Mr. H. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Messrs. Bankar, D. K. Billimoria, Bahmansha Daruvala, R. B. Parekh and Kantilal.

After examining nearly 30 witnesses for the prosecution all the accused except accused Nos. 1 and three others, were acquitted for want of satisfactory evidence. Only four accused have been put on their defence and the case is proceeding against them.

IN WAKE OF EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

DEATH AND DESOLATION IN KHORASSAN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEHERAN, May 14.

Earthquake in Northern Persia has aggravated the misery of the population already a victim to famine and extreme poverty due to stagnation of carpet markets. On hearing of the calamity severe tremors of which were experienced also in Teheran, His Majesty the Shah immediately sent word to the Wali Mulk to visit the affected area, render all possible help to the sufferers and report the extent of devastation and loss of life and property. The Wali, the Mutasarrif and Quaim-Maquam of the Division hastened to the spot and with police help arranged to render relief to all whom they could. But human power and resources are after all limited. In cities like Bujnard, Shirwanrrd Kuchan where loss was the greatest, help could be administered rather easily. In the suburban villages however which present a heap of ruins death and desolation reigned supreme. Roads being no longer passable and even in parts broken rescue parties could not reach in time to save the dying or bury the dead.

TURKISH EMBASSY'S DONATION.

Government and public are however doing their best to alleviate the misery, Aqa-i-I'tila-ulmulk, and local merchants having contributed large sums. The Turkish Embassy at Teheran, it is also reliably learnt, have donated a few hundred "liras". His Majesty and courtiers setting examples. It is not improbable that the diplomatic corps as a body will evince practical sympathy.

The local public have also started a separate fund and propose sending their own relief mission. The daily "Banjhar" is devoting itself entirely to this humanitarian work and where it sympathises with those who perished it does not spare the capitalistic class any unpleasant epithets it can invent.

AN APPEAL TO INDIA.

Will it be too much to hope that our Indian brothers-in-Islam will not hesitate to extend a helping hand to their suffering brothers in remote Iran and thus alleviate their misery?—"Muslim Outlook".

Bombay Youth League.

—:o:—

CELEBRATES FIRST SOCIAL GATHERING

The Bombay Youth League celebrated its first annual Social Gathering on Thursday evening at the Jinnah Memorial Hall when both the young men and lady-members of the League were present in large numbers. The absence of Mr. Nariman, the President of the Youth League was keenly felt on the occasion as he was away to Meerut. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Kher, and Balubhai Desai and Misses Freny Bhesania, Davar-Nicholson, Nariman and Mehta.

There were exceedingly interesting musical items accompanied with an exciting Marathi dramatic piece. Light refreshments were then served on the terrace when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke regretting the absence of Mr. Nariman and the importance of the work of the Youths. Mr. Mehta declared that the need for a formidable Youth League to wage incessant war on Communalism was greatest to-day. The other speakers were Messrs. Kher and Balubhai Desai who both humorously remarked that they did not want to step in with their speeches between the members and their delightful occupation of partaking refreshments. The function was a great success and it brought home to the members the imperative necessity of meeting more frequently on terms of social equality, binding together youths of all castes and communities.

CONGRESS WORK IN BHULESHWAR

—:o:—

The following is a summary of the work done by the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward District Congress Committee during the months of March and April:—

Two big processions were organised to create an atmosphere for the boycott of foreign cloth.

In all four public meetings were held in various parts of the district which were well-attended.

Besides day to day hawking of Khaddar during the National week in April, 10 workers on the average went for Khadi-selling on six times. As a result of all these efforts khaddar worth Rs. 611-3-0 was sold.

Upto the 30th April the number of Congress members enrolled was 166.

The work of the Committee is producing encouraging results and several persons have given oral promises not to purchase foreign cloth till Swaraj is attained.

On the 28th April the "National flag" was hoisted on the committees office by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

(BY LALA LAJPATRAI.)

The following is the eight chapter of Lala Lajpatrai's autobiography, published in the "People."

The great shock caused by Swami Dayananda's death so upset me that I could not compose my mind to proceed with the study of law books. And then that year, the examination was extraordinarily severe. Out of the 65 candidates only five could get through. The Arya Samaj had come to occupy the first place in my mind. From Jagraon, I moved to Rohtak in 1884 where my father was a teacher in those days. After working for my living, I used to devote some time to preparation for the Vakilship examination. At the same time, I was taking keen interest in the affairs of the local Arya Samaj of which I was made Secretary. The Samaj was already in existence when I went to Rohtak, but it was rather in a sorry plight. Again I failed in the law examination, for want of 3 marks. In those days one had to secure 60 marks out of 100 in each paper, and 66 per cent, in aggregate. Out of 65 candidates, ten were declared successful. My failure distressed me much, for as a Mukhtar I found the humiliation unbearable. However on my father's insistence, I resolved to try luck once again. But never during this time, did I neglect Arya Samaj work.

BRIBE.

I raised some funds at Rohtak for the Lahore D.A.V. College in 1885, and again appeared in the Law examination in December. The examination was again very severe, and besides the story was current that the Registrar was not in the habit of letting through candidates unless he had been bribed to do so. The idea of establishing the D.A.V. College had originated in 1888 and I used to go to Lahore to attend all Committee and other meetings. During 1884-85, funds were being raised for the College but not enough could be collected to start the College. I was seeing L. Hans Raj and Pt. Guru Dutt frequently during December 1885 and January 1886, and whenever we met, we talked about the Samaj and the College. We wanted to make these the centres of our love of country and nation.

Once L. Hans Raj and myself formed a plan that we should offer our services for the school department of the College—L. Hans Raj to be the Headmaster and myself the Second Master. But the only hasitation was that whilst L. Hans Raj had graduated from the University, the only examination I ever passed was the entrance examination. It was possible my services might not be deemed very valuable. Even as a Mukhtar, I was earning nearly Rs. 250 a month and occupied a good position, but perhaps a "teacher" with my education and ability might be available for thirty or forty rupees a month. So I feared, if I offered my services for the school, the idea may not be appreciated for several reasons. But I was so filled with disgust for a Mukhtar's work, and was so anxious to serve the Samaj that I wanted to avoid going back to Mukhtarship in any case.

PERSONAL WANTS.

Another difficulty was that whilst Hans Raj could depend on his brother for his personal wants. I had nobody to support me. On the contrary, my parents had undergone great hardships for the sape of my education, and now they looked up to me to help them to educate my yunger brothers. These considerations worried me a good deal, and day and night I kept weeping. Once Guru Dutt caught me in this state and with much affection reprimanded me. I was not desined to be a school-master. On Guru Dutt's advice, I spent Rs. 200 and learnt that I was successful in the law exammation. This changed my plans. Guru Dutt, Hans Raj and myself were agreed that I could be of better use if instead of offering personal services, I went back to the bar and helped the institution with money.

'REDS' SNUBBED BY LABOUR

—:o:—

LONDON, May 13.

Labour's attitude toward the Indian Statutory Commission was indicated clearly and forcibly by prominent men in the Party in speeches delivered during the week-end.

Mr. J. H. Thomas Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government, addressing a big meeting of Welsh miners at Aberkenfig, endorsed Mr. Vernon Hartshorn's refusal to be intimidated by the Communists in connexion with his work on the Simon Commission.

The Indian problem would have to be faced after the turmoil of the General Election he declared and by remembering this Mr. Hartshorn was rendering a real service to the country.

Mr. J. Toole formerly Labour M.P. for South Salford, speaking in Salford expressed the view that Mr. Churchill was trying to inaugurate a slanging competition by insulting Sir John Simon, whose financial and domestic sacrifices in order to serve on the Commission the Labour Party admired.

Mr. Toole's reference to Mr. Churchill was inspired by the latter's taunt against Sir John Simon, accusing Sir John of "firing under a white flag."

Mr. Lloyd George also has retaliated against Mr. Churchill.

"Mr. Churchill in his speechs is getting more and more rattled" he declared, "but I wish he would not aim direct and savage blow below the best, (loud cheers) at eminent statesmen who risk their lives to serve the State."

"I hope that was only done in a fit of temper and that now he is thoroughly ashamed of his outburst. If he is not, the rest of the community certainly is" he added.—"The Statesman".

FORD WORKS FOR TURKEY

—:o:—

"FREE ZONE" TO BUILD CARS

The Turkish Government have given to Mr. Henry Ford and his organisation a free zone within the limits of the port of Constantinople for the construction of a factory to build or assemble motor-cars, tractors and, most important of all, aircraft.

By the terms of the concession all machinery and plant are to be exempted from the payment of all duties and taxes.

FREE IMPORTS.

The Turkish Government will allow the free import of material for the factory, only claiming the normal customs duties and taxes on the manufactured goods introduced into Turkey from the free zone.

The Government will in addition pay to the factory a bonus of £6 on every motor-car tractor, and airplane imported into Turkey from the free zone.

Tophane has been selected as the site of the free zone, and the concession is for a period of twenty-five years.

Turkish labour is to be employed to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent and the daily output of cars will start at fifty and subsequently reach nearly two hundred.

DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH.

The Ford Company have decided to ransfer their large works at Triesto to Constantinople, which will thus become the great distributing centre for Italy, Russia, Greece the Balkans and Egypt as well as other countries in Asia and Africa.

Mr. Ford's latest action is more than a mere commercial move. It is a signal triumph for American diplomacy. The Turkish army will have a ready means of mechanising their military forces and keeping their air force well supplied with airplanes.

SOLOMON COME TO JUDGMENT!

—:o:—

Burma to be Separated from India

SIMON COMMITTEE'S OPINION

RANGOON, May 16.

It is understood that the report of the Burma Provincial Simon Committee has been completed, though it has not yet been submitted to the Simon Commission.

The report, so far as is known, urges the separation of Burma from India and also presents an alternative proposal for complete financial autonomy, excluding military, for Burma. The report is likely to be taken for reconsideration at Maymyo where the Committee will hold a meeting on May 18th for the purpose of urging on those concerned the necessity of the Committee being present in England during the final discussions between the Indian Central Committee and the Simon Commission as opinions are entertained that Burma's case is different from other provinces of India and Burma is not represented in the Indian Central Committee.—A. P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.